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River Commerce Before Tenn-Tom

Analysis of Operating Data for Alabama-Coosa and Black Warrior and Tombigbee River Systems 1963-1978

by

Henry B. Burdg

and Judi S. Meadows*

Alabama's inland waterways perform a significant role in the conduct of the state's commerce and ability to attract new industry. Two of the state's principal waterways, the Alabama-Coosa system and the Black Warrior and Tombigbee system, provide a direct transportation link for millions of tons of bulk cargo to travel to and from the market place. From 1963 through 1978 commodity traffic over these waterways increased nearly 54 percent, reaching a level of over 16.5 million tons per year. Coal and lignite, iron ores and concentrates, and sand, gravel and crushed rock are the mainstay commodities of these waterways. In recent years farm products, lumber products, petroleum products and unmanufactured marine shells have registered significant volume increases.

The opening of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in 1986 is expected to boost commodity tonnage by an additional 16-25 million tons per year.[1] This impact, along with the resurgence of coal consumption and increased world demands for U.S. farm product exports, will transform the Alabama-Coosa and the Black Warrior and Tombigbee systems into one of the more active segments of the nation's inland waterway system.

Developing Water Resources

For many years, the people of Alabama have realized tremendous economic and social benefits from the development of one of the state's most envied and valuable assets, water resources. Long-range planning and visionary foresight have provided for the systematic implementation of private, federal, state and locally sponsored waterway improvements in and along major rivers. These projects have included channel dredging and construction of numerous lock and dam facilities for water conservation, flood control, recreation and hydroelectric power generation. In conjunction with navigational improvements, the development of an integrated system of 14 inland state docks and numerous private docks now feed commerce to Mobile Harbor, one of the most thriving international deep-draft ports in our nation.

The past looks small in comparison to what lies ahead for Alabama's waterways. In 1986 the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is scheduled to become operational. The project will link Alabama's waterway system with the huge river network of the Mississippi inland waterway system. A more economical, energy and time saving export avenue will be open for bulk commodities shipped to and from the eastern mid-central states (northern Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and others) through Mobile rather than New Orleans. In addition, great portions of the state will become "prime industrial frontage" as its waterways become direct paths for domestic internal barge traffic to northern industrial centers.

River commerce is important to Alabama. Over the primary waterways, the Alabama-Coosa and the Black Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, are carried millions of tons of cargo each year. This article analyzes the commerce on these rivers in relation to their past contribution in bulk commodity transportation, presents trends in traffic, and highlights the proposed impact of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

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[1]West Alabama Planning and Development Commission, *Economic Development Opportunities Along the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway: An Overview* (Montgomery: Alabama Development Office, 1976), pp. III-47-III-57.

Table 1
Freight Traffic on the
Alabama-Coosa and Black Warrior
and Tombigbee River Systems
1963-1978

Waterborne Traffic Statistics

Domestic waterborne traffic movements, as monitored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, are compiled from movement reports completed by vessel operators. Summarized waterborne commerce statistics are published annually by the Water Resources Support Center of the Corps at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Public dissemination of these data occurs approximately 12-24 months after the operating year. The 1978 series of the *Waterborne Commerce of the United States* reflects the most current traffic figures available.

The "Commodity Classification for Domestic Waterborne Freight" is the system used to classify cargo commodities. Four digit numerical codes describe each commodity in a manner similar to the "Standard Industrial Classification" (SIC) system. However, the two systems are not totally compatible. Commodities are segregated into groups, such as farm products or metallic ores, and are then further classified according to commodity type, such as soybeans or iron ores and concentrates. There are presently 41 primary commodity groups and hundreds of commodity types.

Domestic traffic includes all commercial movements between points in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Domestic traffic movements are further classified into categories such as coastwise, internal, upbound, downbound, inbound, outbound and through traffic.[2] Domestic internal traffic is relevant to this analysis. This category describes movements of commodities transported primarily by non-self propelled shallow-draft barge vehicles over inland waterways (your typical hopper and tanker river barge).

Overview of the Data

Total freight traffic transported on the Alabama-Coosa and the Black Warrior and Tombigbee river systems for 1963 through 1978 are shown on an aggregate basis in Tables 1 and 2 and graphically in Figure 1. During the period the majority of the tonnage was generated from the Black Warrior and Tombigbee system with the Alabama-Coosa contributing from 9 to 15 percent.[1] There is a clear growth trend in total freight transported from 1963 through 1974 when movements reached their highest peak of approximately 17.7 million tons. A 14.8 percent (2.6 million tons) decrease in total freight tonnage occurred during 1975. This decrease stemmed from reduced shipments of iron ores and concentrates to Birmingham area steel mills during this period of national economic recession. Following the recession the growth trend resumed through 1977. However, a slight decrease in tonnage was reported during 1978. The average annual increase in tonnage since 1963 has been approximately 5.5 percent, a rate of growth higher than the national average for similar domestic internal waterborne freight. The historical freight traffic pattern also appears as a value index in Table 1. Commodity tonnage over these Alabama waterways has more than doubled since 1963.

Major Patterns

Freight traffic by major commodity group for 1975 through 1978 are shown in Table 2. The principal commodities which make up the bulk of the traffic are 1) coal and lignite, 2) metallic ores, 3) sand, gravel and crushed rock, and 4) petroleum products. The volume of these goods transported over the period have remained relatively stable, with fluctuations reflecting the general health of the nation's economy. No distinct trends were noted in these principal commodities except for petroleum products, where tonnage leveled in 1976-1977 and increased in 1978.

Significant growth patterns are attributed to commodities such as 1) iron and steel, 2) petroleum products, 3) logs and pulpwood logs and 4) "other" chemicals. Non metallic minerals is the only commodity classification exhibiting an uninterrupted decrease in volume.

In relation to inbound-outbound traffic flows, the Alabama-Coosa traffic primarily flows outbound, while on the Black Warrior and Tombigbee traffic flows are substantially balanced in each direction. Primary outbound commodities are coal and lignite and sand, gravel and crushed rock. The primary inbound commodity is iron ores and concentrates.

Commodity Details

Commodity shipment details are shown in Tables 3 and 4. Freight traffic on the Alabama-Coosa river system for 1978 is shown in Table 3 and in Table 4 for the Black Warrior and Tombigbee river system. Major changes in commodity tonnage patterns are summarized below:

Wheat [wbc. 0107] tonnage transported on the two systems has decresed substantially from 24,697 tons in 1974 to only 800 tons in 1978.

Soybean [wbc. 0111] shipments have approximately doubled to 221,870 tons since 1974-1975.

Unmanufactured marine shells [wbc. 0931] registered a consistent increase from 17,666 tons in 1974 to 111,871 tons in 1978.

Coal and lignite [wbc. 1121] continued to be the principal commodity of the river systems, averaging approximately 39 percent (6.45 million tons) of the total traffic from 1974 through 1978.

Coastwise movements include domestic traffic receiving a carriage over the ocean or Gulf of Mexico. Internal movements include domestic traffic between ports or landings wherein the entire movement takes place on inland waterways. *Upbound-Downbound* movements are within the confines of a river, intercoastal waterway, canal or segment of one of the channels as described. *Inbound-Outbound* movements include traffic moving from one waterway into another and termed outbound in the case of the shipping waterway and inbound with respect to the receiving waterway. Through traffic moves through a given waterway to and from points on another waterway.

[1] The tonnage contribution of the Alabama-Coosa as a percentage of total tonnage, range: low = 9.0%, high = 15.0%, sample mean = 11.5%, standard deviation = 1.9%.

Table 2
Freight Traffic on the Alabama-Coosa and Black Warrior and Tombigbee River Systems By Major Commodity Group, 1975-1978
(Thousands of Short Tons and by Percent)

Commodity	Thousands of Tons				Percent			
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1975	1976	1977	1978
Soybeans	134.1	128.4	132.7	221.9	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.3
Other Grains	37.3	92.4	22.2	37.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Sand,Gravel,Crushed Rock	3,259.4	2,461.2	2,202.9	2,822.0	21.6	15.0	13.5	17.0
Coal and Lignite	5,930.4	6,394.6	7,009.0	6,570.1	39.4	38.8	41.8	39.7
Petroleum Products	971.9	1,095.7	1,017.8	1,366.4	6.5	6.7	6.0	8.2
Iron and Steel	509.3	536.4	517.5	565.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	3.4
Logs and Pulpwood Logs	384.7	404.6	540.3	736.0	2.6	2.5	3.2	4.4
Metallic Ores	2,439.4	3,090.3	3,224.0	2,362.3	16.2	21.1	21.9	17.3
Non Metallic Minerals	1,212.5	918.4	890.8	872.8	8.1	5.6	5.2	5.3
Sodium Hydroxide	282.8	289.7	297.4	241.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
Other Chemicals	58.9	86.2	151.3	220.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4
Miscellaneous	99.3	121.1	117.9	63.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4
	15,045.6	16,420.0	16,971.1	16,567.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce of the United States - Part 2, Waterways and Harbors - Gulf Coast, Mississippi River System and Antilles. (Vicksburg, Mississippi: Government Printing Office, 1950-1978).

Table 3
Freight Traffic on the Alabama-Coosa River System[1]
By Commodity and by Type of Traffic, 1978
(Short Tons)

Code	Commodity	Total	Inbound	Outbound	Upbound
0103	Corn	8,022	-------	8,022	-------
0111	Soybeans	31,076	-------	31,076	-------
1311	Crude Petroleum	35,612	4,136	31,476	-------
1411	Limestone	712	-------	712	-------
1442	Sand,Gravel,Crushed Rock	1,455,614	-------	737,313	671,301
2411	Logs	67,015	-------	67,015	-------
2415	Pulpwood,Logs	179,414	7,727	171,687	-------
2416	Wood Chips,Staves,Holdings	137,425	-------	137,425	-------
2879	Fertilizer and Materials, Nec	72,074	72,074	-------	-------
2915	Residual Fuel Oil	79,960	79,960	-------	-------
		1,966,374	163,847	1,179,726	671,301

Total Ton-Miles 163,979,844

[1] Section Included: Mouth to Wetumpka, Alabama, controlling depth 9 feet, project depth: Mouth to Wetumpka, 9 feet.

Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce of the United States — Parts 2, Waterways and Harbors — Gulf Coast, Mississippi River System and Antilles. (Vicksburg, Mississippi: Government Print Office, 1950-1978).

Wood chips, staves, holdings [wbc. 2416] became evident in 1978, registering 1,412,275 tons of cargo. This commodity was not transported in 1974-1977 and accounted for 8.5 percent of the total tonnage in 1978.

Residual fuel oil [wbc. 2915] earlier approached the 232,000 ton level when in 1978 registered 435,308 tons.

Iron and steel primary forms [wbc. 3314] have experienced a steady growth pattern rising from 1,300 tons in 1974 to 54,300 tons in 1978.

Iron and steel pipe and tube [wbc. 3317] approached the 5,400 ton level in earlier years and shipments rose sharply in 1978 to 79,730 tons.

Iron and steel scrap [wbc. 4011] comprises a significant outbound cargo that has doubled since 1974, reaching the 304,547 ton level in 1978.

Port and Waterway Development

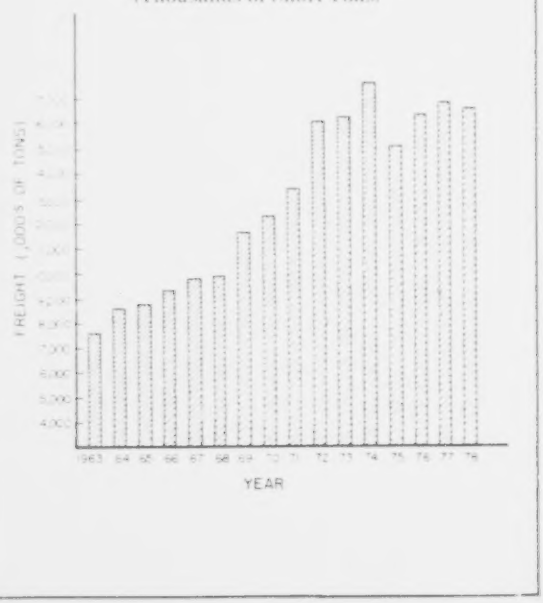
The Port of Mobile provides the key interface between the river systems and deep-draft carriage. Construction activities at the Alabama State Docks in Mobile continue at high levels to increase the system's capacity and efficiency. Throughputs of bulk commodities at the port have steadily increased over the years. Planned expansion of facilities are designed not only to meet long-term demands but also to accommodate the sharp rise in expected freight volume resulting from the opening of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

Bulk material handling facilities and storage areas are being expanded and annual throughput rates increased with the conversion to more efficient materials handling equipment.

The Alabama State Docks operates four inland port facilities on the Black Warrior and Tombigbee river system. The docks are located at Cordova, Tuscaloosa-Northport, Demopolis and Jackson. Three such facilities exist on the Alabama-Coosa, and they are located at Montgomery, Selma and Claiborne. Many other privately owned industrial dock facilities are located on each of these rivers.

Preliminary forecasts indicate that the opening of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway would reroute the movement of approximately 16 million tons of freight in its premier year alone. Additional tonnage [9 million] would be

Figure 1
Freight Traffic on the
Alabama-Coosa and Black Warrior
and Tombigbee River Systems
1963-1978
(Thousands of Short Tons)



generated in the immediate subsequent years as a gradual modal shift from rail to barge occurs for some bulk commodities. The Tennessee-Tombigbee's principal commodity will be coal.

Conclusions

The review of several years of freight traffic operating data for the Alabama-Coosa and Black Warrior and Tombigbee River systems revealed dramatic growth and development along these waterways. During the mid to late 1970s, however, the growth trend has leveled off, primarily due to the reduced movements of iron ores and concentrates to local steel production facilities that were hit hard by the impacts of recession and increased foreign imports.

However, with the gradual resurgence of the use of coal to meet the nation's long-term energy needs, the increased demand for farm product exports, and the opening of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, dramatic growth of river traffic should once again return to these waterways.

Table 4
Freight Traffic on the Black Warrior and Tombigbee River System[1]
By Commodity and by Type of Traffic, 1978
(Short Tons)

CODE	COMMODITY	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]
0101	Corn	3,000		
0105	Wheat	500		
0107	Soybeans	500		
0431	Marine Shells, Unmanufactured	10,000		
1011	Iron Ore and Concentrates	1,000,000		
1021	Aluminum Ores, Concentrates	2,000		
1061	Manganese Ores, Concentrates	20,000		
1091	Nonferrous Ores, Concent, Nec	500		
1111	Coal and Lignite	5,000,000		
1311	Crude Petroleum	1,000,000		
1411	Limestone	1,000,000		
1442	Sand, Gravel, Crushed Rock	1,000,000		
1451	Clay	5,000		
1499	Nonmetallic Minerals, Nec	10,000		
2011	Meat and Products, Nec	500		
2023	Dried Milk and Cream	500		
2211	Basic Textile Products	500		
2411	Logs	10,000		
2421	Timber, Posts, Poles, Ties, Lng	500		
2435	Hardwood, Log	100,000		
2436	Wood Chips, Staves, Pulpwood	10,000		
2437	Lumber	1,000		
2611	Pulp	1,000		
2631	Paper and Paperboard	1,000		
2812	Sodium Hydroxide	20,000		
2819	Crude Tar, Oils, Gas Products	10,000		
2912	Alcohols	1,000		
2917	Benzene and Toluene	1,500		
2918	Sulfuric Acid	1,000		
2919	Basic Chemicals and Prod, Nec	10,000		
2961	Gum and Wood Chemicals	500		
2972	Potassic Chem Fertilizers	1,000		
2973	Fertilizer and Materials, Nec	10,000		
3111	Gasoline	5,000		
3114	Distillate Fuel Oil	10,000		
3115	Residual Fuel	100,000		
3116	Lubricating Oils and Greases	1,000		
3117	Naphtha, Petroleum Solvents	1,000		
3118	Asphalt, Tar, and Pitches	10,000		
3119	Coke, Petroleum Coke	1,000		
3241	Structural Clay Products	10,000		
3299	Misc Nonmetallic Mineral Prod	1,000		
3311	Pig Iron	10,000		
3314	Iron and Steel Primary Forms	10,000		
3315	Iron, Steel Shapes, Exc Sheet	10,000		
3316	Iron, and Steel Plates, Sheets	10,000		
3317	Iron, and Steel Pipe and Tube	10,000		
3318	Ferroalloys	10,000		
3319	Iron and Steel Products, Nec	10,000		
3323	Lead and Zinc, Unworked	10,000		
3411	Fabricated Metal Products	10,000		
3511	Machinery, Except Electrical	500		
3711	Motor Vehicles, Parts, Build	500		
3731	Ships and Boats	500		
3799	Misc Transportation Equipment	500		
3911	Misc Manufactured Products	500		
4011	Iron and Steel Scrap	100,000		
4012	Nonferrous Metal Scrap	10,000		
4039	Waste and Scrap, Nec	10,000		
	Total	14,600,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Ton-Miles 3,377,317,196

[1]Section Included: Mouth of Tuscaloosa Creek to mile 337.4 on the Black Warrior River, controlling depths 9 feet, and mile 367 on locks cut of the Black Warrior River, controlling depths 9 feet, and exit depth 9 feet.

Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce of the United States - Parts 2, Waterways and Harbors - Gulf Coast, Mississippi River System and Antilles. (Vicksburg, Mississippi: Government Printing Office, 1950 - 1978).

Alabama Business at a Glance

(August 1980 — August 1981)

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1980					1981							
	1979	1980	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
INDUSTRIAL															
Bituminous coal production (1,000 net tons)	23,871	26,401	2,433	2,639	2,787	2,386	2,376	2,043	2,129	2,406	181	188	1,828	2,551r	2,965
Cement shipments (1,000 net tons)	2,578	2,491	229	232	260	207	203	174	145	220	210	204	212	217	205
Coke production† (1,000 net tons)	4,021	3,413	297	198	195	202	236								
Cotton consumption (1,000 lbs.)	944,144	865,458	29,127	32,450	35,581	29,660	29,118	28,314	28,230	29,656	30,206	27,657	29,370r	25,277r	25,935
Crude oil and condensate production (1,000 barrels)	19,177	21,496	2,024	1,910	1,909	1,895	1,940	1,940	1,860	1,714	1,646	1,619	1,766	1,803r	1,763
Electric energy consumption, industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	28,359	26,845	2,186	2,249	2,162	2,230	2,147	2,198	2,170	2,198	2,226	1,324	2,249	2,188	2,281
Pig iron production (1,000 net tons)	3,675	2,624	72	132	147	146	284	283	229	268	253	266	240	215	152
Pulp, paper, and paperboard production (1,000 net tons)	4,661	4,660	391	380	396	395	392	402	391	399	418	434	441	415	448
Steel ingot production, adjusted index (1967 = 100)	91.5	66.9	27.6†	41.9r	49.1r	57.8r	80.4r	88.8r	75.5r	78.0r	79.4r	81.9r	76.7r	76.5r	55.4
Steel ingot production (Ala., Ark., Miss., Tenn.) (1,000 net tons)	3,423	3,436	128	153	205	199	199	176	113	169	145	164	114	297	234
CONSTRUCTION															
Building contracts awarded, new and alterations combined ($1,000)	2,311,300	1,985,100	157,800r	171,300r	179,100r	139,900r	144,300	109,900	138,100	192,400	191,200	139,600	156,200	120,800	144,000
Residential	982,100	902,400	85,300r	101,800r	115,400r	71,200r	81,600	51,700	79,200	93,600	87,700	70,400	71,100	68,700	66,000
Nonresidential	883,900	814,400	60,900r	48,200r	42,600	52,000	52,200	53,300	46,700	86,400	82,400	48,100	61,200	34,500	61,900
Public works and utilities	445,300	268,300	11,600r	21,300r	21,100	16,700	10,500	5,000	12,200	12,400	21,100	21,100	23,900	17,600	15,200
Cement consumption (1,000 net tons)	1,770	1,711	107	99	111	87	88	76	66	102	93	88	89	88	80
FINANCE															
Insurance sales, ordinary life ($1,000)	3,981,940	4,611,379	333,479	363,536	391,452	364,175	681,691	351,567	391,613	709,670	669,917	623,100	743,044	679,746	647,398
Savings in savings and loan associations† ($1,000,000)	4,079	4,495	4,436	4,284	4,302	4,332	4,500	4,430	4,448	4,477	4,453	4,467	4,468	4,417r	4,402
Tax collections ($1,000)															
Total	1,626,078	1,786,780	143,927	152,280	170,900	161,341	301,171	179,810	179,241	133,233	184,029	207,679	128,780	192,342	291,732
Franchise	41,601	43,804	1,091	6,132	4,106	2,442	4,398	474	1,044	9,050	1,737	1,357	16,840	8,245	1,775
Gasoline (excl. aviation)	113,462	100,666	13,511	16,488	16,958	17,220	16,900	18,273	16,642	14,586	16,724	16,859	17,665	17,713	17,889
Income	859,607	931,075	38,276	60,874	92,490	69,176	8,572	92,309	87,546	35,186	63,802	110,073	32,680	68,481	100,317
Motor fuels	28,307	31,847	2,977	2,440	3,568	4,014	3,678	2,761	3,471	3,510	2,881	2,938	3,766	2,782	4,037
Sales	307,395	313,675	13,012	42,861	42,151	43,748	43,582	32,709	39,701	39,632	42,586	45,180	45,217	41,251	46,701
2.2% Gross receipts	28,455	31,192	32	6	9,443	37	2	9,438		35	9,436	2	35	9,473	80
TVA electric	23,928	25,575	4,886	4,001	2,570		2,570	5,140	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570
Tobacco	52,261	49,820	6,582	5,894	5,909	5,301	6,010	5,700	5,257	5,369	6,130	6,462	5,640	6,560	5,940
Use	28,153	61,210	1,105	949	12,536	1,551	865	11,274	1,967	1,176	11,643	2,973	1,075	13,717	2,123
Utility	94,022	117,578	9,078	9,854	10,022	9,146	8,820	9,869	11,224	10,930	10,583	10,447	8,597	9,874	10,596
PRICES															
Consumer Price Index, U.S. (1967 = 100)															
All items	217.4	246.8	249.1	251.2	253.9	256.2	258.4	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	272.3	274.4	276.5
Food	234.5	254.0	256.7	261.1	262.4	264.7	266.1	268.6	270.6	272.2	272.9	272.5	273.6	276.2	277.4
Housing	207.3	236.1	239.1	240.7	243.1	245.6	247.9	249.3	280.9	282.6	284.8	286.5	292.2	297.0	299.7
Fuel and utilities	239.1	274.6	280.8	286.2	287.6	291.7	295.9	296.7	334.5	338.4	370.5	314.9	320.2	325.1	327.8
Apparel and upkeep	169.6	179.3	182.2	183.9	184.8	185.9	187.1	187.1	182.0	185.1	186.4	186.4	185.8	184.7	187.4
Transportation	212.9	244.2	250.2	254.7	256.1	260.0	261.1	264.7	270.9	273.5	275.4	277.8	279.9	282.6	283.7
Medical care	239.7	265.9	268.4	270.6	272.8	274.5	275.8	278.5	282.0	284.7	287.0	289.0	291.5	295.6	299.3
Energy	275.9	307.1	310.7	310.1	308.0	308.1	310.1	311.7	401.1	409.1	409.8	411.3	414.0	415.7	416.1
Producer Price Index, U.S.† (1967 = 100)															
All commodities	253.6	308.6	273.8	274.6	277.8	279.1	280.1	280.5	286.0	289.6	292.8	294.7	294.5	296.0	296.2
Industrial commodities	236.4	274.5	276.2	278.2	282.0	283.4	284.1	284.9	294.8	298.9	302.8	304.1	304.7r	306.0r	307.0
Index of prices received by Alabama farmers (1977 = 100)	128.0	129.0	133.0	140.0	139.0	136.0	130.0	136.0	135.0	137.0	140.0	129.0	128.0	127.0	124.0
Purchasing power of the dollar, U.S. (1967 = $1.000)															
As measured by															
Consumer prices	.901	.845	.891	.917	.911	.890	.882	.884	.880	.877	.875	.872	.869	.864	.862
Wholesale prices	.424	.330	.365	.364	.360	.358	.370	.454	.348	.345	.342	.340	.340	.338	.338
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT															
Civilian labor force (1,000 workers)	1,625.0	1,612.0	1,656.1	1,655.0	1,660.0	1,648.6	1,637.1	1,632.3	1,639.2	1,638.2	1,632.6	1,635.9	1,644.8	1,643.1r	1,624.7
Unemployment	130.0	144.0	161.1	153.0	147.2	141.2	139.9	152.0	150.1	151.8	136.9	144.0	161.1	155.0r	151.8
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.9	9.8	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.4	8.8	9.8	9.4r	9.3
Employment	1,500.0	1,468.0	1,492.1	1,502.0	1,512.8	1,503.4	1,497.2	1,480.7	1,484.1	1,486.4	1,501.7	1,501.9	1,483.7	1,488.1r	1,472.9
Nonagricultural	1,362.0	1,368.1	1,348.0	1,349.9	1,357.8	1,362.7	1,366.9	1,353.6	1,353.0	1,356.1	1,344.1	1,344.7	1,346.2	1,350.2r	1,344.5
Manufacturing	344.9	342.0	354.2	354.4	357.8	359.1	358.0	356.0	356.0	353.8	356.4	357.1	358.2	355.4r	357.1
Durable goods	196.5	194.7	168.7	169.1	169.7	171.1	171.4	170.6	170.7	170.5	172.3	172.9	174.7	170.7r	171.8
Lumber and wood products	27.9	27.2	27.5	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.7	27.2	27.4	27.7	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.5	27.4
Stone, clay, glass products	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4
Primary metals	41.4	39.0	35.8	35.7	36.9	37.6	38.4	39.0	39.2	38.8	39.3	39.3	38.6	38.2r	38.0
Blast furn. and steel works	14.1	13.6	12.8	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.4	14.9	15.0	14.6
Iron and steel foundries	13.4	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.2r	12.8
Fabricated metals	25.9	25.0	24.5	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.4	24.2	23.6r	24.3
Machinery (incl. electrical)	34.8	34.7	32.9	33.1	33.4	33.8	33.5	33.3	33.6	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.7r	34.4
Transportation	25.4	22.7	22.2	22.2	21.9	21.2	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.5	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.6
Other durable goods	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.0
Nondurable goods	148.4	147.3	185.5	185.3	188.1	188.0	186.6	185.4	185.3	183.3	184.1	184.2	185.5	184.7r	185.3
Food	28.1	28.3	28.9	28.9	28.8	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.8	29.1	28.9r	28.9
Textile mill products	43.9	42.6	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.2	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.5	42.0	41.2	41.8
Apparel	52.7	53.9	44.6	44.6	44.5	44.7	42.4	42.1	42.0	41.8	42.9	42.9	42.8	43.6r	43.5
Paper and allied products	20.1	19.4	19.1	19.8	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.0	19.5	19.8	19.9	19.8
Printing and publishing	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0r	10.1
Chemicals and allied products	16.7	15.8	15.2	15.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.4
Rubber products	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.4
Other nondurable goods	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	987.1	998.1	993.8	995.5	1,000.0	1,003.6	1,008.9	997.6	997.3	998.3	987.7	987.6	988.0	994.8r	987.4
Mining and quarrying	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.9	6.8	6.9	17.0	16.4	17.1
Bituminous coal mining	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	2.8	2.9	12.9	12.4	12.9
Contract construction	73.4	72.1	74.4	73.8	71.4	71.4	71.2	70.8	70.4	71.0	71.1	70.9	70.8	70.4r	70.1
Trans., comm., and utilities	71.7	71.5	71.0	71.1	71.0	71.2	71.8	71.1	71.3	71.5	71.3	71.5	71.3	71.5r	71.5
Trade	270.6	273.1	272.8	272.9	273.6	274.4	275.8	271.0	267.9	267.9	269.8	270.4	270.7	270.7r	271.6
Wholesale	73.1	72.1	72.8	72.3	72.3	71.9	72.3	71.5	71.6	71.3	70.9	71.2	72.0	71.7r	72.1
Retail	197.5	201.0	200.0	200.6	201.3	202.5	203.5	199.5	196.3	196.6	198.9	199.2	198.7	199.0r	199.5
Finance, insurance, real estate	58.0	58.6	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.7	58.9	58.7	58.7
Service and miscellaneous	197.8	201.1	204.9	206.3	206.0	207.2	207.7	207.7	207.9	207.6	208.4	208.0	207.2	207.6r	208.0
Government	291.6	299.5	295.0	295.7	301.4	303.8	303.7	301.2	304.0	302.6	301.5	301.2	292.1	299.5r	299.4
Federal	65.3	67.6	70.2	68.7	67.8	68.4	68.3	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.6	68.0	68.5	68.6r	68.5
State and local	226.3	231.9	224.8	227.0	233.6	235.4	235.4	233.6	236.7	235.4	233.9	233.2	223.6	230.9r	221.9

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA—CONTINUED

Type of Activity	Annual		1980					1981							
	1979	1980	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT—CONT.															
Other employment activity															
State Employment Service *(number)*															
Job applications	608,902	542,605	29,185	29,547	29,073	27,560	25,907	27,951	27,100	25,791	24,283	28,502	37,721	29,984	27,296
Nonagricultural placements	109,152	98,908	8,515	8,758	9,192	6,632	5,515	5,430	5,064	6,372	6,237	5,760	10,365	12,265	6,445
Unemployment compensation															
Initial benefit claims *(number)*	410,944	507,383	45,239	42,858	43,041	37,448	35,702	66,743	51,361	51,193	40,656	28,914	41,277	56,807	51,103
Payments *($1,000)*	141,583	188,405	18,007	16,911	16,586	14,084	16,194	17,667	14,692	13,241	14,615	11,986	12,459	15,331	12,481
County data *(civilian labor force and unemployment rate)*															
Autauga	13,577	13,801	14,016	14,084	14,090	13,945	13,193	14,154	13,639	13,541	13,718	13,521	13,530	13,445r	13,082
	6.8	9.1	10.6	10.8	10.1	10.4	12.4	12.5	8.9	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.4r	7.1
Baldwin	39,260	41,521	41,288	40,951	41,396	41,508	41,441	41,148	41,307	41,431	41,272	41,188	41,434	41,499r	40,950
	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	6.6	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.8r	5.8
Barbour	11,310	10,905	10,786	11,139	11,630	10,950	10,786	10,941	10,739	10,721	11,058	10,965	10,975	10,841r	10,778
	8.7	8.8	9.1	7.1	9.8	9.1	10.0	10.7	11.3	9.5	9.4	9.1	14.0	9.7r	9.1
Bibb	5,487	5,332	5,445	5,441	5,688	5,669	5,624	5,487	5,408	5,270	5,299	5,320	5,478	5,456r	5,030
	20.3	19.8	16.6	15.7	18.0	19.8	20.8	24.7	23.3	18.5	18.3	17.9	17.6	20.0r	15.6
Blount	13,563	13,653	13,658	13,922	13,744	13,776	13,447	13,267	13,299	13,199	13,284	13,518	13,619	13,466r	13,431
	6.6	6.0	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.2	8.6	8.5	9.1	7.9	7.8	7.6	9.8	8.9r	9.1
Bullock	4,511	4,304	4,190	4,638	4,726	4,543	4,266	4,029	4,039	4,085	4,214	4,158	4,141	4,261r	4,475
	9.0	10.8	13.0	11.4	10.9	11.8	12.3	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.4	11.7	17.3r	16.9
Butler	9,874	9,830	8,828	9,080	9,665	9,501	9,307	9,250	9,580	9,599	9,665	10,087	10,102	9,951r	9,968
	8.5	8.8	8.1	7.1	7.8	7.0	6.1	6.6	7.1	9.4	6.3	10.0	10.7	9.2r	10.7
Calhoun	35,138	35,368	35,650	35,519	35,498	35,702	35,434	35,492	34,989	35,101	35,291	35,167	35,495	35,475r	32,929
	7.6	9.1	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.2	9.1	7.6	8.3	8.2	9.0	9.0r	9.0
Chambers	16,528	16,349	16,510	15,988	16,167	16,064	15,980	15,946	16,078	15,926	15,965	15,987	16,102	16,197r	16,010
	9.1	6.9	7.7	5.7	7.1	5.7	6.5	7.7	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.2r	7.0
Cherokee	9,708	10,397	10,234	11,167	11,324	10,950	10,749	10,484	10,441	10,432	10,740	10,766	10,568	10,626r	10,570
	5.0	5.8	6.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8r	5.1
Chilton	12,276	12,245	12,538	12,491	12,478	12,450	12,191	12,184	12,170	12,084	11,740	11,880	11,767	11,892r	11,458
	6.3	5.1	16.0	15.7	14.9	16.5	16.8	16.0	15.5	13.0	13.8	13.6	13.9	12.7r	12.0
Choctaw	5,028	5,021	5,213	5,207	5,174	5,138	5,051	5,066	5,019	5,101	5,156	5,104	4,980	5,048r	4,984
	8.1	10.0	10.5	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.0	10.9	10.0	9.6	8.9	10.2	11.2	11.3r	12.8
Clarke	9,925	10,251	10,301	10,101	10,289	10,243	10,232	10,169	10,340	10,229	10,302	10,197	10,272	10,202r	10,068
	8.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.7	10.1	9.7	10.8	9.8	9.8	8.7	9.7	10.7	10.6r	9.9
Clay	6,746	7,111	7,273	7,388	7,610	7,490	7,282	7,241	7,307	7,385	7,489	7,510	7,473	7,451r	7,258
	6.1	6.3	7.8	7.0	6.3	6.6	5.2	6.3	6.7	6.0	4.9	6.7	7.8	8.0	8.0
Cleburne	4,196	4,021	4,143	4,052	4,241	4,017	3,882	4,023	4,015	3,978	4,069	4,067	4,015	3,999r	4,036
	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	5.6	6.2	6.7	8.5r	6.7
Coffee	18,829	19,141	19,362	19,779	20,040	20,010	19,701	19,142	19,191	18,900	19,250	19,350	18,881	18,658r	18,572
	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	7.7	8.1	8.0	9.6	10.9	10.2	9.4	9.4
Colbert	22,170	22,501	22,467	23,038	21,962	21,873	22,000	21,841	22,132	22,380	22,142	21,998	22,251	22,123r	21,911
	9.0	13.0	13.1	11.8	11.1	11.5	12.3	13.1	13.5	13.1	12.1	11.6	13.5	14.5	13.8
Conecuh	6,110	6,072	6,041	6,775	6,789	6,645	6,649	6,659	6,195	6,523	6,482	6,566	6,411	6,476r	6,301
	8.1	9.8	13.0	9.8	8.6	8.1	9.1	10.1	9.1	8.7	7.9	8.6	9.7	10.3r	12.3
Coosa	5,226	5,305	5,600	5,761	5,801	5,811	5,730	5,807	5,913	5,901	5,808	5,799	5,920	5,840r	5,860
	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.1
Covington	16,186	16,189	16,317	16,191	16,199	16,305	15,910	15,928	15,623	15,758	15,743	15,789	16,051	15,723r	15,541
	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.7	9.0	8.0	7.6	6.8	11.4	7.1r	7.3
Crenshaw	4,618	4,753	5,031	5,088	5,243	5,147	4,927	4,915	4,987	5,092	5,097	4,773	4,841	4,784r	4,747
	6.1	6.1	7.8	8.5	8.2	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.8	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0r	7.2
Cullman	25,459	26,197	25,951	26,189	25,929	26,153	25,888	25,888	25,825	26,142	26,185	26,684	26,221	25,981r	25,855
	9.0	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.7	10.1	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.8r	10.2
Dale	20,808	21,026	21,236	21,902	22,049	21,920	21,861	21,815	21,888	21,887	22,032	22,129	22,280	21,867r	21,709
	7.5	7.5	8.1	7.5	8.0	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.8	7.8	10.0	11.8	10.2	10.5
Dallas	28,322	27,616	27,853	21,880	21,987	21,901	21,161	21,374	21,718	21,736	21,987	21,746	21,975	21,867r	21,413
	11.1	10.9	12.7	13.6	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.9	13.1	12.1	11.1	11.3	12.1	10.8r	11.0
DeKalb	26,122	26,382	27,106	26,729	26,804	26,236	25,729	25,753	26,182	26,158	26,767	26,800	26,701	27,127r	26,631
	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.3	8.4	8.9	9.2	8.4	8.1	8.9	8.3r	8.2
Elmore	18,981	19,670	19,739	19,722	19,600	19,630	19,707	19,705	19,681	19,792	19,875	19,961	19,790	19,660r	19,967
	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6r	5.5
Escambia	13,639	13,858	13,661	13,678	13,777	13,699	13,698	13,517	13,590	13,614	13,731	13,855	13,745	13,682r	13,667
	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.6	7.1	8.8	8.5	10.0	9.0	9.1	8.2	7.3	8.0	9.0	8.2
Etowah	31,222	31,567	31,838	31,843	31,970	31,907	31,842	31,856	31,619	31,791	31,681	31,562	31,980	31,920r	31,107
	7.3	9.1	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.3	10.1	10.6	11.0	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.8	10.1
Fayette	9,938	9,998	9,952	10,088	10,063	9,917	9,774	9,698	9,706	9,823	9,993	9,674	9,865	9,886r	9,672
	6.1	6.5	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.6	6.0	6.4	7.2r	6.7
Franklin	11,898	11,920	11,848	11,824	11,854	11,648	11,660	11,650	11,691	11,698	11,862	11,695	11,854	11,800r	11,870
	8.7	9.7	10.1	9.6	10.4	10.5	10.6	13.2	12.9	10.7	9.0	9.9	10.1	11.2r	12.3
Geneva	10,730	10,660	10,729	11,002	11,457	11,118	10,943	10,623	10,730	10,777	11,210	11,176	11,052	10,741r	10,658
	7.1	8.5	7.1	8.6	8.6	6.3	6.0	7.7	9.5	7.6	7.6	7.3	8.1	8.1r	7.4
Greene	4,017	4,111	4,014	4,223	4,281	4,198	4,061	4,074	4,194	4,214	4,249	4,227	4,027	4,066r	4,061
	13.6	11.7	10.7	10.4	10.4	11.1	12.1	13.8	14.7	13.4	11.2	11.1	12.4	12.3r	12.1
Hale	4,773	4,830	4,843	5,005	5,101	4,983	4,741	4,707	4,692	4,766	4,786	4,803	4,618	4,663r	4,661
	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.4	13.8	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.0	13.5	13.3r	13.6
Henry	6,746	6,878	6,977	7,102	7,212	7,146	6,944	6,789	6,885	7,014	7,273	7,276	7,088	6,972r	7,101
	6.0	6.3	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.2r	6.4
Houston	37,402	39,047	39,004	39,843	39,667	39,911	39,028	38,655	38,769	39,161	39,577	39,589	39,473	39,267r	38,986
	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.2	7.1	6.9	7.2
Jackson	28,287	29,004	28,439	29,210	29,057	29,140	29,045	29,208	29,119	29,271	29,014	29,010	29,005	29,056r	29,002
	9.1	10.6	11.8	10.1	9.4	9.1	9.7	11.0	12.3	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.6	10.3r	10.4
Jefferson	301,639	314,873	299,869	309,373	309,447	307,216	305,998	303,397	302,265	302,180	301,589	300,478	301,396	300,945r	301,791
	8.1	8.9	11.1	10.7	10.0	10.2	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.1	8.6	9.5	8.8r	10.0
Lamar	8,192	8,342	8,772	8,847	8,790	8,614	8,438	8,490	8,508	8,633	8,629	8,664	8,514	8,492r	8,451
	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.0r	6.2
Lauderdale	31,131	31,016	31,712	31,729	31,586	31,734	31,567	31,656	31,997	31,933	31,540	31,479	31,278	31,470r	32,685
	8.1	10.1	10.1	9.1	9.2	10.0	9.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	9.1	9.0	9.5	10.1	9.1
Lawrence	12,081	12,440	12,495	12,430	12,444	12,216	12,070	13,050	12,219	12,230	12,387	12,571	12,745	13,073r	12,725
	8.2	9.4	9.3	8.1	8.2	10.9	11.2	13.6	14.6	14.1	11.6	11.5	12.6	13.4r	13.1
Lee	35,539	37,275	37,274	37,955	37,996	37,758	37,502	37,784	37,660	37,739	37,916	37,934	37,825	37,548r	37,329
	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.8
Limestone	20,954	20,888	21,218	21,147	21,184	20,919	20,773	20,854	20,657	20,529	20,656	20,865	21,088	21,119r	20,961
	7.6	10.1	11.9	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.1	11.8	10.9	10.5	8.9	9.2	10.2	9.5	9.8
Lowndes	4,860	4,601	4,773	4,860	4,830	4,828	4,792	4,403	4,418	4,671	4,651	4,779	4,851	4,861r	4,767
	9.0	12.1	14.0	14.0	14.2	9.9	10.1	12.1	12.7	12.5	11.1	11.3	13.6	15.9r	13.3
Macon	7,201	7,138	7,234	7,230	7,241	7,120	7,108	7,103	7,139	7,146	7,197	7,226	7,296	7,210r	7,168
	7.8	7.8	10.6	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.3	8.1	10.9	11.6r	11.8
Madison	87,078	87,653	88,318	88,855	88,331	87,722	87,280	86,651	86,703	86,610	87,010	87,662	88,102	88,956r	87,933
	7.0	7.8	9.6	8.8	7.7	7.6	7.1	9.1	9.4	9.4	7.6	7.6	8.9	8.2r	8.2
Marengo	8,725	8,865	9,071	8,944	9,132	8,949	8,774	8,899	8,740	8,747	8,770	8,814	8,864	8,912r	8,761
	7.7	9.6	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.9	8.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.9	10.2	11.8	11.8r	11.7
Marion	12,063	12,120	12,343	12,152	12,254	11,984	11,918	12,279	12,067	12,052	12,132	12,140	11,959	12,263r	12,130
	9.2	11.3	12.1	11.4	11.1	9.7	10.0	13.9	14.7	13.6	10.1	9.1	9.2	9.1r	11.4
Marshall	28,816	28,936	28,767	29,052	29,287	29,174	28,749	28,903	29,055	29,007	29,190	29,664	29,540	29,475r	29,092
	9.4	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.5	9.9	12.3	12.5	12.8	11.9	11.8	11.9	10.5	10.4
Mobile	150,035	151,508	152,132	150,986	152,742	152,498	152,146	151,163	151,637	151,656	152,872	153,294	154,661	154,187r	152,956
	8.3	7.6	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.2r	9.1

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA—CONTINUED

Type of Activity	Annual		1980					1981							
	1979	1980	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT—CONT															
County data (civilian labor force and unemployment rates)															
Monroe	10,963	10,122	10,101	10,108	10,164	10,001	9,839	9,809	9,827	9,871	9,960	10,043	9,937	10,582r	10,044
	8.2	10.1	10.2	9.4	9.1	10.6	10.0	11.8	11.7	11.2	9.4	10.3	10.8	15.8	10.9
Montgomery	86,220	86,091	86,099	86,249	86,423	85,900	84,899	85,243	85,367	86,771	86,971	86,244	87,581	87,174r	85,022
	5.7	6.8	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.6	7.0	6.2	7.2	8.9	8.6r	8.6
Morgan	36,196	36,113	37,096	36,620	36,265	35,983	35,568	35,385	36,136	36,238	36,093	36,122	36,110	35,845r	35,441
	7.1	11.1	12.7	12.0	10.4	10.2	9.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	9.1	9.7	10.4	10.3r	9.5
Perry	3,621	3,531	3,620	3,740	3,611	3,503	3,360	3,303	3,301	3,406	3,527	3,714	3,656	3,474r	3,292
	8.2	7.5	8.5	7.1	8.0	7.1	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.7	7.9	10.3	11.3	12.4r	11.4
Pickens	7,055	8,074	8,039	8,095	8,087	8,019	7,874	7,774	7,864	7,815	7,814	7,893	7,793	7,716r	7,521
	8.8	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.4	12.4	13.4	15.4	16.2	14.1	13.1	13.2	13.8	12.6r	11.9
Pike	11,297	13,115	13,105	13,251	14,055	13,536	13,142	13,075	13,192	13,200	13,194	13,896	13,153	12,712r	12,584
	4.8	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.8	7.6	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.6	8.8	9.3r	8.8
Randolph	7,624	7,870	7,922	7,963	8,361	8,314	8,057	8,048	8,821	9,002	9,057	9,143	8,901	9,137r	9,131
	10.5	9.1	8.6	7.5	6.9	8.0	8.1	8.8	7.7	8.7	6.0	6.7	10.8	7.5r	6.5
Russell	17,051	17,241	17,241	17,067	16,960	17,017	16,802	17,112	16,948	17,021	17,300	16,734	17,144	17,087r	17,210
	8.0	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.6	9.0	8.4	9.8	9.6	9.7	12.5	8.3	9.8	10.1r	11.0
St. Clair	16,790	16,963	16,829	17,004	16,858	16,749	16,760	17,162	17,227	17,195	17,102	17,055	17,095	17,259r	17,028
	5.9	7.0	7.6	8.1	7.3	7.0	6.9	8.8	9.7	9.8	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.4	9.8
Shelby	26,703	26,780	26,830	26,751	26,828	26,805	26,702	26,265	26,672	26,830	26,862	26,383	26,536	26,616r	26,275
	5.8	7.2	8.8	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	6.5	7.3	7.7	8.1r	7.8
Sumter	6,651	6,639	6,709	6,552	6,722	6,622	6,422	6,281	6,399	6,281	6,325	6,252	6,193	6,085r	6,014
	9.0	10.2	10.3	9.2	10.3	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.5	8.5	7.2	11.1	13.5	13.0r	12.1
Talladega	28,102	28,374	28,482	28,340	28,847	28,610	28,049	28,290	28,877	28,537	28,533	28,589	28,570	28,986r	27,973
	10.1	11.7	12.0	10.7	11.6	11.4	9.4	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.5	11.0	12.1	12.7r	11.1
Tallapoosa	15,938	16,061	16,185	15,990	16,229	16,113	16,128	16,236	16,291	16,321	16,335	16,298	16,305	16,302r	16,247
	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.1	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.3	7.9	7.8r	7.5
Tuscaloosa	51,861	52,284	52,324	52,513	53,158	52,608	53,150	52,677	52,942	52,726	52,678	52,708	51,410	51,162r	51,046
	6.1	7.9	8.7	8.0	7.6	7.2	8.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.6	9.9	9.5r	8.8
Walker	31,389	31,010	30,976	30,971	30,956	30,768	30,704	31,065	31,136	30,949	30,768	32,005	32,091	31,802r	30,234
	8.1	10.3	10.3	9.6	10.7	9.8	10.1	11.3	11.6	11.3	11.9	13.2	15.0	14.3r	10.1
Washington	6,148	6,201	6,297	6,449	6,522	6,467	6,360	6,325	6,385	6,348	6,426	6,446	6,528	6,369r	6,134
	9.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.4	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.3	12.6	12.2r	12.4
Wilcox	4,970	4,969	4,992	4,941	5,004	4,961	4,738	4,980	4,926	4,909	4,830	4,982	4,781	4,771r	4,727
	7.6	9.7	12.9	12.0	12.4	11.3	10.0	14.2	13.5	13.4	10.2	10.9	13.6	12.3r	12.5
Winston	7,536	7,911	8,047	8,095	7,955	7,922	7,778	8,045	8,001	7,882	8,010	7,987	7,902	7,801r	8,021
	11.4	11.3	10.0	12.0	11.4	11.1	12.4	17.5	16.2	14.2	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.8r	10.8
TRADE															
Foreign, through Port of Mobile:															
Imports:															
Value ($1,000)	981,752	973,923	68,130	43,239	61,782	43,912	50,736	82,290	40,928	60,179	91,430r	36,734r	59,821r		
Shipping weight (1,000,000 lbs.)	10,017	10,758	1,421	873	1,052	1,288	1,135	1,340	1,145	1,410	1,916r	1,239r	1,846r		
Exports:															
Value ($1,000)	621,576	1,171,491	102,854	100,828	103,971	100,087	91,082	153,141	99,153	129,592	191,869r	109,013r	80,597r		
Shipping weight (1,000,000 lbs.)	5,860	11,025	1,017	958	1,010	1,270	954	1,512	921	1,161	1,727r	851r	868r		
Shipments by water, Port of Mobile (1,000 tons)	37,931	40,836	3,298	3,130	3,094	3,081	3,349	3,143	3,013	3,104	2,986	2,980	2,844	3,222	2,960
Domestic:															
Electric energy consumption, non-industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	21,465	22,286	2,500	2,231	1,960	1,519	1,821	2,207	2,041	1,796	1,470	1,435	1,803	2,425	2,510
Gasoline sales (1,000 gallons)	2,074,362	2,141,629	193,092	192,960	198,146	192,446	167,742	193,253	184,657	192,457	195,349	193,305	162,810	164,236r	195,738
New passenger car registrations (number)	163,663	133,072	10,829	9,150	9,961	9,731	10,726	7,309	10,014	9,430	7,862	6,441	10,196	10,038r	14,687
Retail sales by kind of business, state totals ($1,000,000)															
Food	3,021	3,330	288	277	288	284	305	244	276	292	301	306	300	305	270
General stores with food and gas	230	274	24	22	24	23	24	23	22	25	27	27	27	28	21
General merchandise	1,928	2,089	163	148	165	196	297	137	130	161	186	174	172	165	170
Apparel	454	461	38	35	41	41	60	31	30	38	45	38	37	36	30
Furniture, furnishings, etc.	507	512	42	41	42	44	53	43	38	44	42	44	46	45	32
Automotive	2,692	2,871	269	189	214	180	184	178	195	253	217	216	243	242	226
Gasoline service stations	1,070	1,329	116	106	115	106	101	112	109	117	119	116	128	122	85
Lumber and building materials	936	877	73	74	82	72	72	67	63	73	80	76	80	75	54
Hardware and farm implements	419	380	32	32	35	29	32	28	26	34	36	35	37	34	20
Eating places	901	969	87	80	85	82	85	79	76	88	87	91	88	91	70
Drug stores	394	427	35	34	36	34	35	40	37	38	38	40	37	37	29
All other retail	2,138	2,271	184	177	203	186	214	175	176	205	222	211	206	201	152
Total sales by retail concerns	14,658	15,529	1,293	1,212	1,330	1,278	1,567	1,289	1,179	1,347	1,402	1,373	1,392	1,382	1,160
Nonretail and unclassified concerns	4,135	4,472	346	344	364	342	402	350	357	385	379	360	386	382	306
Total all sales at retail	18,793	19,691	1,639	1,556	1,694	1,620	1,969	1,559	1,536	1,732	1,781	1,734	1,777	1,764	1,465
Retail sales, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and counties[1] ($1,000)															
SMSAs															
Anniston	384,823	396,846	34,391	33,477	34,827	33,442	41,037	32,783	31,863	36,069	36,720	37,165	40,540	38,175	32,440
Birmingham	5,067,770	5,227,977	443,223	415,716	457,477	429,604	514,626	406,983	402,209	454,738	474,179	450,766	466,291	474,585	403,600
Florence	504,965	518,206	43,679	43,055	47,114	44,413	52,372	42,009	40,440	47,270	46,983	46,944	47,281	48,050	37,329
Gadsden	402,414	404,302	35,521	33,508	37,565	33,254	38,457	34,611	31,694	38,269	38,878	37,696	38,634	37,841	25,887
Huntsville	1,172,510	1,189,465	100,762	96,484	107,192	97,414	110,471	96,101	92,932	107,101	107,850	108,514	110,653	108,652	83,843
Mobile	1,892,078	2,128,870	177,644	169,279	183,671	174,873	198,882	172,426	168,502	184,135	191,543	189,399	195,423	193,434	172,979
Montgomery	1,158,475	1,162,574	98,433	92,560	103,677	97,248	110,342	91,928	92,294	103,714	105,343	100,886	103,428	102,068	89,993
Tuscaloosa	503,140	521,711	44,908	43,578	49,323	45,723	50,979	44,054	42,471	45,249	46,943	47,134	46,442	47,165	36,713
Counties															
Autauga	89,901	90,403	7,874	7,356	7,867	7,477	8,271	7,903	7,736	8,486	8,861	9,093	9,368	9,970	8,572
Baldwin	299,152	349,952	31,993	29,022	30,876	27,270	29,919	27,057	27,436	32,511	32,364	35,199	33,985	35,888	26,459
Barbour	60,088	61,900	5,477	4,673	5,280	4,842	5,595	4,821	4,773	6,191	6,721	5,804	5,623	5,155	4,040
Bibb	28,974	27,124	2,311	2,108	2,345	2,075	2,660	2,096	2,072	2,009	2,291	2,364	2,347	2,330	1,335
Blount	83,436	80,524	7,275	6,877	7,041	6,022	6,767	6,471	6,344	7,119	6,488	6,685	6,740	7,271	5,866
Bullock	28,078	30,017	2,772	2,341	2,416	2,288	2,657	2,627	2,492	2,570	2,822	2,751	2,724	2,388	1,895
Butler	61,560	62,486	5,078	4,807	5,351	5,215	6,156	5,442	5,019	5,989	5,778	5,524	5,724	5,263	3,474
Calhoun	384,623	396,846	34,391	33,377	34,827	33,442	41,037	32,783	31,863	36,069	36,720	37,465	40,540	38,175	32,440
Chambers	82,991	91,400	7,828	7,247	8,296	7,466	8,274	7,333	6,860	8,381	8,817	8,428	8,558	8,254	5,520
Cherokee	50,112	51,526	4,333	4,264	5,254	4,125	4,325	3,898	3,791	4,479	5,101	4,820	4,819	4,477	3,797
Chilton	79,176	79,113	6,956	6,135	7,110	6,264	6,885	6,694	5,921	7,445	7,637	7,366	7,245	7,066	5,056
Choctaw	42,504	46,204	3,810	3,485	4,003	3,703	4,337	4,105	3,631	4,294	4,526	4,246	4,086	4,101	2,149
Clarke	94,828	92,569	7,868	7,380	7,967	7,514	8,268	7,259	6,640	7,853	8,231	7,865	7,507	7,729	5,577
Clay	26,223	26,700	2,208	2,022	2,435	2,283	2,506	2,310	2,010	2,163	2,353	2,353	2,170	2,208	1,517
Cleburne	19,874	20,739	1,689	1,717	1,842	1,698	1,986	1,862	1,564	1,882	1,989	1,867	2,092	2,102	1,074
Coffee	143,793	129,515	10,708	10,600	11,098	10,240	11,403	10,958	10,682	11,805	12,377	11,945	11,652	12,224	9,764

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA—CONTINUED

Type of Activity	Annual		1980					1981							
	1979	1980	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
TRADE—CONTINUED															
Retail sales, SMSAs and counties—continued															
Counties—continued															
Colbert	250,708	265,653	23,560	22,391	23,889	21,328	22,654	21,851	21,980	24,727	23,921	23,830	24,300	25,331	24,238
Conecuh	10,627	13,974	2,067	2,706	2,201	2,961	3,187	2,729	2,827	3,318	3,597	3,276	3,297	3,111	2,196
Coosa	16,523	20,867	1,728	1,861	1,767	1,661	1,849	1,647	1,638	1,780	1,818	1,880	2,033	1,973	1,638
Covington	133,135	141,046	10,142	10,164	11,076	9,974	11,720	9,714	10,651	12,603	12,802	13,081	12,911	11,558	8,501
Crenshaw	33,022	33,861	2,800	2,604	3,107	2,567	2,745	2,158	2,227	3,179	3,169	3,258	3,168	3,015	2,101
Cullman	251,282	246,139	20,934	19,878	21,612	19,782	20,919	19,342	18,373	21,942	21,847	22,276	21,689	21,789	16,213
Dale	83,481	81,662	7,422	7,015	7,793	7,415	8,188	7,250	6,661	7,778	8,212	8,341	7,929	7,692	5,930
Dallas	209,925	206,770	17,182	15,870	17,610	16,194	19,679	16,286	15,827	18,027	19,743	18,930	16,170	17,969	14,342
DeKalb	136,923	140,548	12,100	11,256	13,921	12,748	14,186	11,079	12,009	13,217	14,252	14,864	13,048	14,943	11,993
Elmore	84,600	80,151	7,471	6,948	7,013	6,566	7,175	6,301	6,286	7,147	7,801	8,077	7,931	7,527	5,568
Escambia	148,618	153,036	12,806	12,528	14,140	12,490	14,132	10,216	10,580	12,140	13,370	13,686	13,176	12,757	7,985
Etowah	302,411	304,302	25,521	23,508	27,580	23,204	28,457	24,611	23,604	28,004	28,678	27,986	28,014	27,841	23,867
Fayette	67,903	68,492	5,823	5,778	5,701	5,742	6,344	5,720	5,782	7,305	6,998	7,112	6,138	6,812	5,476
Franklin	80,189	87,850	7,056	6,928	7,849	7,168	7,811	6,503	6,341	7,644	8,214	8,251	8,027	8,139	6,290
Geneva	107,966	113,284	9,439	9,065	10,184	10,241	11,211	10,281	9,382	10,957	11,102	11,806	11,167	11,539	9,810
Greene	20,089	21,441	1,830	1,598	1,947	1,672	2,202	1,521	1,440	1,867	2,117	2,000	2,016	1,850	1,301
Hale	33,177	35,156	2,687	2,780	3,248	2,847	2,885	2,961	2,991	2,865	3,256	3,192	3,424	3,002	2,354
Henry	43,671	40,975	3,439	3,080	3,510	3,261	3,551	3,418	3,180	3,911	3,911	4,252	4,017	3,669	2,827
Houston	341,248	325,855	30,923	31,611	30,713	31,749	30,839	31,053	32,793	37,016	36,038	35,596	36,753	36,963	29,146
Jackson	197,214	191,474	12,969	11,308	13,816	12,088	13,880	11,571	11,189	14,084	13,925	13,993	13,276	12,708	10,130
Jefferson	1,471,008	1,631,221	94,462	86,949	101,108	91,411	102,031	107,862	113,037	130,604	123,170	108,867	113,842	119,758	107,360
Lamar	33,430	34,926	3,140	2,898	3,286	3,038	3,273	2,869	2,633	3,084	3,408	3,434	3,296	3,451	2,675
Lauderdale	262,257	262,553	22,129	20,686	23,225	23,067	29,718	20,156	19,180	23,554	23,003	23,011	22,491	22,726	17,041
Lawrence	58,502	60,129	4,755	4,815	5,557	5,054	5,861	4,631	4,447	5,177	5,616	5,642	5,586	5,497	4,301
Lee	260,096	268,185	24,704	20,252	26,147	20,913	25,859	21,089	23,581	27,804	27,132	28,007	27,018	26,228	19,721
Limestone	138,508	141,355	12,911	11,454	12,327	11,543	13,155	11,216	10,775	12,854	13,063	13,138	13,022	13,042	9,993
Lowndes	23,565	21,406	1,751	1,625	1,721	1,702	2,251	1,542	1,562	1,812	1,963	1,949	1,900	1,802	1,284
Macon	42,853	44,143	3,803	3,034	3,827	3,587	4,071	3,055	3,211	3,963	3,801	4,161	3,979	3,630	2,838
Madison	746,029	777,528	65,873	63,349	69,767	63,692	71,570	61,431	62,044	70,423	70,774	71,640	73,716	72,104	56,502
Marengo	78,767	80,158	6,630	6,617	7,071	6,677	7,257	6,430	6,671	7,598	8,014	8,165	7,922	8,037	6,301
Marion	70,858	67,727	5,301	5,121	6,093	5,371	6,307	5,306	5,126	6,091	6,629	6,731	6,468	6,060	4,592
Marshall	296,954	270,052	22,578	20,781	25,066	22,179	23,617	21,174	20,128	24,167	24,015	24,010	23,010	21,466	18,252
Mobile	1,560,920	1,778,958	143,655	140,255	152,347	147,611	168,961	141,309	141,166	151,031	154,346	154,280	161,436	157,718	140,529
Monroe	49,211	50,749	4,045	4,198	4,282	3,986	4,904	4,042	4,054	4,926	4,918	5,143	5,005	4,955	3,176
Montgomery	986,874	980,020	83,188	78,266	88,757	80,205	91,956	77,921	78,202	85,991	89,182	84,756	86,222	84,425	71,603
Morgan	140,814	145,178	10,963	10,881	11,181	10,779	10,457	10,717	10,117	10,114	14,215	13,862	13,710	13,457	11,081
Perry	19,740	20,466	2,194	1,680	2,311	2,241	2,691	2,250	2,311	2,551	2,625	2,836	2,761	2,369	1,743
Pickens	30,611	33,477	3,304	2,445	3,060	2,331	3,097	2,133	2,101	2,796	2,955	3,095	3,040	3,011	2,268
Pike	92,067	86,578	7,101	6,897	7,668	6,782	7,271	5,757	6,010	7,661	8,025	8,427	8,226	7,516	6,088
Randolph	31,352	32,461	2,511	2,611	2,983	2,662	2,988	2,492	2,554	3,044	2,888	3,166	3,173	3,128	2,259
Russell	86,842	87,250	7,594	6,611	7,483	7,062	7,668	6,706	6,838	8,136	8,203	8,248	8,010	8,293	6,078
St. Clair	108,224	101,145	21,719	23,150	22,301	19,528	21,820	21,211	19,707	8,810	23,671	23,177	22,222	22,721	17,868
Shelby	240,561	248,184	8,541	7,983	8,661	7,443	8,251	7,827	7,464	9,058	9,090	9,903	9,463	9,463	7,278
Sumter	23,598	24,509	1,925	2,439	2,307	1,936	2,312	1,917	2,004	2,018	2,090	2,303	2,303	2,303	1,844
Talladega	200,785	214,185	16,789	17,751	18,439	18,655	20,178	18,057	16,892	21,481	19,884	19,745	21,063	18,886	13,231
Tallapoosa	119,161	120,542	10,850	10,178	10,441	9,981	11,010	9,910	9,281	11,290	11,306	10,825	11,474	10,980	8,135
Tuscaloosa	303,130	324,711	31,098	31,078	29,021	25,725	30,479	31,051	32,471	35,219	36,541	37,134	36,442	37,101	30,213
Walker	241,084	241,375	21,310	19,661	22,193	20,215	22,476	21,096	20,181	23,627	24,655	24,095	24,011	24,314	20,730
Washington	27,946	32,019	2,499	2,631	2,745	2,473	2,818	2,563	2,341	2,763	3,033	2,773	2,694	2,981	2,088
Wilcox	31,626	31,993	2,891	2,427	3,041	2,604	2,918	2,488	2,429	2,921	2,977	3,006	2,993	2,936	2,171
Winston	61,776	58,679	5,109	5,047	5,760	5,118	5,941	5,086	5,479	6,664	6,710	6,841	6,541	6,478	4,297
Statewide	2,955,824	3,327,986	268,165	243,517	289,910	278,169	320,972	260,980	300,962	377,197	280,173	256,578	299,467	265,194	263,084
BUILDING ACTIVITY															
Alabama total															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	1,061,016	967,022	80,122	98,087	97,955	61,851	66,367	62,088	87,201	91,193	94,131	91,227	79,128	72,861	63,864
Residential	436,766	412,780	38,162	55,261	44,714	30,502	30,842	23,106	31,131	30,678	37,061	39,741	33,423	30,274	23,691
Nonresidential	624,250	554,242	41,960	42,826	53,241	31,349	35,525	38,982	56,070	60,515	57,070	51,486	45,705	42,587	40,173
In selected cities															
Anniston															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	15,714	9,467	788	1,117	417	820	361	993	831	791	748	932	726	475	746
Residential	5,116	4,436	362	125	188	445	230	422	592	221	242	317	492	196	223
Nonresidential	10,598	5,031	99	992	229	375	131	571	239	570	506	615	234	279	523
Birmingham															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	133,537	148,301	15,008	14,874	18,781	9,851	6,914	8,364	21,374	10,828	23,828	26,416	8,684	10,110	12,491
Residential	39,187	36,772	2,668	6,369	2,422	1,077	1,085	1,088	1,297	2,803	3,182	3,193	2,210	970	1,888
Nonresidential	94,350	111,529	12,340	8,505	16,359	8,774	5,829	7,276	20,077	8,025	20,646	23,223	6,474	9,140	10,603
Decatur															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	48,728	48,102	3,631	6,467	3,358	3,138	3,886	3,745	1,876	772	4,189	2,009	972	925	870
Residential	13,588	14,631	1,299	2,011	1,539	1,418	1,226	254	1,041	230	1,307	136	629	560	442
Nonresidential	35,140	33,471	2,332	4,456	1,819	1,720	2,660	3,491	835	542	2,882	1,873	343	365	428
Dothan															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	28,431	21,866	3,984	1,960	1,929	622	2,135	751	2,261	1,132	2,030	925	2,137	1,186	2,278
Residential	11,650	8,431	956	1,460	844	341	602	128	606	481	923	141	251	771	914
Nonresidential	13,448	8,207	2,651	208	656	14	721	20	1,066	66	139	5	280	109	876
Gadsden															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	13,488	9,364	922	1,094	2,083	720	549	348	713	863	1,491	292	209	186	1,385
Residential	5,261	3,472	50	408	1,572	70	152	85	176	54	80	82	169	160	46
Nonresidential	8,309	5,893	10	939	208	427	6	88	103	41	5	13	152	32	5
Huntsville															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	52,811	56,107	1,989	3,681	5,385	3,545	3,905	5,967	1,823	10,778	4,865	2,709	6,396	4,124	1,170
Residential	15,963	13,806	998	1,581	1,314	1,084	955	412	474	1,434	1,236	660	779	810	2,969
Nonresidential	36,252	29,938	228	1,249	568	1,516	1,978	4,428	192	7,929	2,881	663	4,713	505	535
Mobile															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	85,472	133,145	7,227	10,460	4,553	6,888	14,542	8,610	10,100	8,232	5,806	5,885	7,328	17,668	6,142
Residential	24,430	30,719	3,526	6,588	1,186	3,548	7,323	2,010	6,391	5,553	970	436	1,547	698	624
Nonresidential	36,847	69,540	2,357	2,558	1,775	2,097	5,807	5,481	1,462	818	2,349	2,867	3,240	15,685	4,360

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA—CONTINUED

Type of Activity	Annual		1980					1981							
	1979	1980	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
BUILDING ACTIVITY —CONTINUED															
Montgomery															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,827	9,081	9,121	2,909	4,843	3,983	3,942	4,209	8,181	2,850	3,140	3,529	3,438
Residential	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800	3,697	3,655	1,347	2,520	3,281	3,938	4,109	4,462	744	850	1,127	949
Nonresidential	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	5,384	5,466	1,562	2,323	702	4	100	3,719	2,106	2,290	2,402	2,489
Quad-Cities															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,891	2,205	1,840	2,709	1,107	1,982	10,943	2,261	883	1,061	1,805	1,870	2,287
Residential	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,891	1,961	1,433	2,217	907	1,981	2,113	1,393	208	1,061	1,805	1,870	2,287
Nonresidential	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	244	407	492	200	1	8,830	868	675	0	0	0	0
Selma															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	346	1,962	162	870	240	2,561	2,552	364	371	218	401	1,017	1,109
Residential	[illegible]	[illegible]	346	1,962	162	870	240	2,561	2,552	364	371	218	401	1,017	1,109
Nonresidential	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuscaloosa															
Building permits ($1,000)															
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,111	1,300	1,101	1,111	1,300	2,000	2,000	1,842	1,401	1,401	1,240	918	1,851
Residential	[illegible]	[illegible]	911	961	1,111	936	1,300	1,800	1,800	1,642	1,201	1,201	1,040	718	1,651
Nonresidential	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	339	0	175	0	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

NOTE: A complete listing of data sources are available in the October 1979 issue of *Alabama Business*. Throughout this table, details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding for cement and crushed individual months may not add to annual totals due to late or revised data. "Revised. "Under public law, reported quarterly after December 1980.

Estimated total for calendar month based on adjustment of weekly data. Alabama has more than 80% of total capacity in the four state area. These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of F. W. Dodge Div., McGraw Hill Information Co. "End of month balance.

Beginning January 1978, the Consumer Price Index consists of All "Urban Consumers." Prior to that date, it included only "Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers." Historical data will not be available due to the change in coverage. Not "Energy" data are available prior to 1978, and "Housing" data prior to January 1978 are not comparable to the new "Housing" series due to a change in definition.

These data were previously presented as the "Wholesale Price Index." The new title more accurately reflects the coverage of the data.

Civilian labor force, unemployment, and total employment are adjusted by place of residence, and total nonagricultural employment and its components are by place of work. Annual data are monthly averages. Data for the latest month are preliminary and will be revised in the following issue. All 1980 data are adjusted to a March 1980 benchmark; all 1979 data are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark.

Includes both inbound and outbound shipments by water moving through private facilities as well as through the Alabama State Docks; excludes tonnage for military installations.

Excludes sales to federal government. These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of R. L. Polk and Company.

Retails sales data represent sales at retail as reported to the Alabama Department of Revenue under the definition of the Alabama Sales Tax Law. Total sales figures include sales at retail by wholesalers and other nonretail firms as well as retail concerns. Sales at retail thus defined should not be confused with all sales (including nonretail sales) by retail concerns as reported in the *Census of Retail Trade*. **Monthly sales figures are preliminary and subject to revision on a continuing basis. Sales figure for the two latest months are normally low because they do not yet include data from late reporters. Retail sales historical data prior to 1977 are not available for the new series. The "Statewide" category in the "County" section provides sales figures which are not attributable to individual counties; it does not represent a state total.**

Private construction only. May be partially estimated by the Bureau of the Census; the sum of monthly figures may not equal annual total. "Total" construction includes additions and alternations, therefore, is not a sum of residential and nonresidential. "Quad-Cities consists of Florence, Muscle Shoals, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia.

Notes from the Editor's Desk

A belated thank you to those readers who called or wrote to express concern for *Alabama Business*'s absence between April and October. It's nice to know we were missed.

The period did not provide much rest for our staff. We continued to process data each month even though we were not publishing it in order to keep our files up to date. We also used the time to review our budget with an eye toward cutting costs.

Thanks to changes in our production methods and the cooperation of Drake Printers of Tuscaloosa, we were able to produce the October issue for approximately half the cost of the April issue with no substantial loss in quality. We hope our efforts will keep *Alabama Business* coming every month of the year.

Dean Mitchell Takes Helm

Dr. Herbert H. "Billy" Mitchell has taken the helm as dean of the College of Commerce and Business Administration at the University of Alabama.

Dean Mitchell succeeds Dr. John S. Fielden as C&BA chief. Previously he was dean of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University School of Business. Dean Mitchell, a New Market, Alabama, native, holds two degrees from the Capstone. Dr. Edward Smith served as interim dean since August 1979.

Dr. Kenneth Uhl of the University of Illinois was first chosen dean but died before filling the post.

CORRECTION

In the October 1981 edition of *Alabama Business* it was incorrectly printed that the population of the southern states increased only 3.7 percent during 1970-80. The statement should have been "The population in the southern states increased by 19.1 percent, while the population in the north central states grew by only 3.7 percent." Only nine of the ten cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 population range were printed. Auburn, population 28,471, was omitted. The list of counties experiencing population declines should have included eight instead of six. Wilcox and Sumter were omitted. Please note that calculations in the October article were based on preliminary census reports. More recent revisions of the census data would cause changes in some of the percentages reported.

—**Ronald Bird**

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College of Commerce and Business Administration

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The Economy in Perspective

The Other Side of the Supply Side

The most debated theory in economics in the early part of the 1980s has been supply-side economics. Repeated attempts by administration spokesmen and others to rationalize the policy implications have focused upon the need for something different, rather than proven economic theory.

In reality this "new" approach to economic problems is essentially a modern version of the classic doctrine known as Say's Law. The early nineteenth century economist J. B. Say simply claimed that in an unfettered market economy, supply creates its own demand. In other words, if the market is left to work freely, production will generate sufficient national income to purchase all goods and services produced. Any idle capacity or unemployment will be eliminated by adjustments in output. In such a laissez-faire economy the only role for government is to eliminate production barriers. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, David Stockman, Office of Management and Budget director, and President Reagan have been able to translate the classical theory into modern political rhetoric. The administration has contended that once taxes are sufficiently lowered for corporations and wealthy investors and "government has gotten off the back of the private sector, the economy will be unleashed." The administration hopes this will be accomplished by reducing the corporate tax burden to around 7 percent by 1986. Corporations paid 23 percent of the American tax burden in 1960.

The purported benefits that supply-side economics will create range from a relatively quick increase in production, expansion in national income and in spite of lower taxes, government revenues are to swell to eventually balance the budget. Also when production capacity is fully utilized and investment funds are flowing freely, labor productivity should rise sharply. This will allow unit costs of production to fall and producers would then be able to lower prices without sacrificing profits. Thus, the crowning achievement of supply-side economics, properly applied, would be an end to the inflation nightmare. Indeed, a politically seductive scenario.

The sad truth to all this is the principle does not hold true regarding business fluctuations in a laissez-faire economy. Even if the level of national income generated was sufficient to purchase all goods and services produced, there is some propensity to save income. The question to be addressed in the U.S. economy is whether funneling tens of billions into the treasuries of corporations and the accounts of wealthy investors is likely to generate an upsurge of investment and production—and thus the "trickle-down" effect. The answer is no, for at least two reasons.

If it could be shown that there is a capital shortage for corporations, supply-side economics might gain at least prima facie plausibility. However, a recent *Business Week* survey entitled "Money is There for Capital Spending" reported, "The nation's biggest corporations are sitting atop a record $80 billion pile of ready cash that could finance a grand boom in capital spending . . . [yet] the pace of business investment remains sluggish and top corporate executives and a good many economists concede that tax measures aimed at generating more cash to stimulate investment would not do the trick."

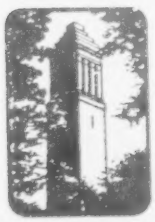
Thus, stuffing the already bloated retained earnings of corporations with even more cash offers little hope of producing the advertised results.

Secondly, there should be some consideration given to the current state of production capacity of American enterprises. Recently, industrial capacity has been utilized at less than 80 percent. The incentive for industry to busy themselves with expansion plans—despite plans to substantially reduce their tax burden—is naturally less than overwhelming. Also it is unlikely that the outlook for new investment will improve much without the reversal of the decline in consumer spending. With this in mind, perhaps the problem is not so much one of disincentives created by high tax rates. It is doubtful, as John Kenneth Galbraith has pointed out, that the celebrated "workaholics" of the corporate world are lazy or are engaged in mass malingering because of their taxes. Thus, when the expedient omissions of supply-side spokesmen are made apparent, the tax and budget cuts of the Reagan administration is a policy of subterfuge—veiled as fiscal discipline it is a policy of redistributing income and wealth to the well-to-do at the expense of the less fortunate.

Stockman recently confirmed such motivations when he said "supply-side economics is a Trojan Horse for the trickle-down theory." Unfortunately for Alabamians the hypothesized benefits have yet to be realized in this state. Alabama's unemployment rate for September rose to 9.8 percent, up from August's figure of 9.4 percent. The rate one year ago was 9.1 percent. The figures translate into a total of 159,400 people unemployed in September. That is an increase of 7,000 from the previous month and some 8,900 more than a year ago. The short term outlook for increased employment does not look particularly good. The affects of reduced activity in construction and additional announced factory layoffs are likely to have a substantial impact in Alabama. Such factors along with the projected third consecutive quarter of decline in real GNP suggests more economic hard times for the nation.

Reaganomics are not designed to provide quick economic solutions. However, it appears unlikely that the predicted trickle-down will take place in the immediate future. Recent statements by Stockman and other White House officials that the Reagan economic forecast is "essentially guesswork" and that all the numbers were not added up can only promote more skepticism. In a period when citizens, investors and financial markets are demanding some credible results, such a lack of confidence can only increase the likelihood of failure for the administration's controversial economic program.

—Pat Raines



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Alabama, Recession and Recovery

by

David Cheng, Carl Ferguson, Jr., and Steve Fowler

There is no doubt that Alabama entered the 1980 recession in 1979. Evidence of this is found in every economic indicator ranging from unemployment to income. But while it might be said that Alabama led the nation in the 1980 recession, there are ample indications that the state will again be a leader on the road to national recovery!

While there are hints of recovery now present in the Alabama economy, such as (until recently) a downturn in unemployment, recovery is not expected to begin in earnest until late in 1982.

An unemployment rate that has generally outpaced the national rate in recent years has cast a particularly glum shadow over the state's economy. Somewhat offsetting this bleak picture is a trend toward stabilization and a slight reduction in the number of first-time unemployment compensation claims.

The commitment of Alabama's labor force to the construction and manufacturing industries has left the state particularly vulnerable to restrictive national fiscal policies, which are characterized by high interest rates. Specifically the state's steel industry has felt the blow of reduced demand for steel-intensive durable goods.

The rate of personal income growth in Alabama was showing gains against the U.S. rate until recently. However, the state and national rates are now showing basically the same rates of increase. This factor coupled with the decline in initial unemployment benefit claims serves to offset the significance of the state's high unemployment rate.

One bright spot has been Alabama's surging energy sector. For example, natural gas production in Alabama increased sharply between 1979 and 1980 while U.S. production actually declined. Both coal and crude oil production in Alabama outpaced national production rates for the year. State revenues have been buoyed by stabilized employment and special taxes from the energy sector.

An active energy sector is not the only factor indicating good things are in store for Alabama as recovery gets under way. The state's endowment of natural resources, desirable climate and willing workforce are getting attention from national industrial interests, and foreign investors will continue to be attracted by a favorable business environment that includes excellent port facilities.

Unemployment

Charting unemployment history since 1975, Alabama entered the period with a rate below the national rate until 1977 when the state's unemployment rate rose slightly above the U.S. rate. By 1979, Alabama's jobless rate stood at 7.1 percent. This was 22.8 percent higher than the national rate for the year, which was 5.8 percent. In 1980 the state's jobless rate had climbed to 8.8 percent, compared to a U.S. rate of 7.1 percent. The difference had risen to 23.5 percent.

Alabama's jobless rate peaked in July 1980 at 11.2 percent. The national rate that month was 7.9 percent, or a 41.8 percent difference. The unemployment rate then declined each month until January 1981 when the state rate began to climb again. Unemployment for September 1980 was back up to 9.8 percent and has been estimated for October at 10.7 percent.

When the *changes* in the unemployment rate are compared to changes in the rate a year ago, an interesting characteristic emerges. The percentage change has steadily declined since July 1980 when the *rate of change* peaked at 40 percent over the prior year. The *rate of change* declined to 3.2 percent by June 1981 and then dipped below the *rate of change* in the prior year for July and August 1981. In other words, the rate of change in unemployment had become negative. The rate of change crept up to 9.4 *percent in August, 9.8 percent in September and 10.7* percent in October. A similar comparison of U.S. rates parallels the Alabama experience.

Thus, Alabama is reflecting the national trend but is doing so in a considerably deeper trough.

Initial Benefit Claims

While unemployment data suggest the situation may be worsening, there is some evidence in initial unemployment benefit claims data that the state is beginning a recovery. The number of persons claiming first-time unemployment compensation benefits in Alabama and the U.S. as a whole declined in 1978, reflecting improved economies after the 1975 recession. However, by 1978 initial benefit claims in Alabama had risen to 38 percent over the prior year, while these claims had risen at a national rate of 12 percent. This indicates the state's worsening position against the U.S. as a whole.

Beginning in 1981, initial benefit claims data tell a different story than the unemployment rate alone presents. In January the rate of growth over the prior year of initial claims began to fall. That is to say that claims for any given month were generally lower than the number of claims for the same month in the previous year. With some exceptions, a general trend began to set in for the U.S. and Alabama to reflect a recovery in both economies as fewer people were laid off their jobs than a year before. While unemployment rate data does show some signs of a recovery during the first nine months of 1981, the picture is clouded by the roller coaster behavior in unemployment. Initial benefit claims data exhibits a fairly steady decline beginning in January 1981 with the number of claims rarely rising above the number of claims in the previous year. This might be considered a fairly definitive sign that the economy is improving.

Personal Income

A look at personal income trends serves to resolve the conflicts in unemployment and initial benefit claims data. Personal income growth in Alabama gained on U.S. growth in 1976, with Alabamians enjoying a 12.5 percent growth rate over the previous year compared to a 10.1 percent national growth rate. By 1977 both rates were fairly equal at about 10.7 percent, and the same pattern was shown in 1978 with both rates growing at about 12 percent.

Then in 1979 the personal income growth rate for Alabama began to lag behind the U.S. rate with the U.S. increasing 13.4 percent from the previous year and Alabama increasing by only 12.3 percent. This consequence could be anticipated by following unemployment and initial benefit claims data that show Alabama's labor force was shrinking at a faster rate than the U.S. as a whole. By 1980 the U.S. was also beginning to suffer. Then personal income growth in Alabama was 10.4 percent while the national rate was 10.6 percent. As was stated earlier, Alabama clearly led the way in 1979.

The most interesting story is told with the first two quarters of 1981. For that period U.S. personal income grew by 11.5 percent while the figure was
11.1 percent for Alabama. This suggests that Alabama is indeed recovering at basically the same rate as the nation as a whole and substantiates the conclusions drawn from the initial benefit claims data. Personal income and initial claims data taken together demonstrate that the unemployment rate tends to paint a somewhat bleaker picture than might really be the case.

Structure of the Alabama Economy

To understand why Alabama has suffered more severely

than the nation as a whole through this recession, one need only look at the relative importance of construction and manufacturing to the Alabama economy relative to the U.S. economy. In 19' 9, 4.7 percent of wage and salary jobs in the U.S. were in contract construction and 22.0 percent were in manufacturing. In Alabama, 5.1 percent of all jobs were in contract construction and 25.3 percent in manufacturing.

In a recession characterized by high interest rates as this one has been, those industries that are interest-rate sensitive, such as contract construction and durable goods manufacturing, are going to be hardest hit. Particularly because of Alabama's steel industry's linkage to durable goods manufacturing, it easily follows that Alabama will suffer worse than the nation as a whole.

There is one silver lining to these dark clouds. From 1979 to 1980, output in the state's energy sector rose rather substantially in comparison to the U.S. For example, Alabama natural gas production increased by 21.9 percent during 1980 while the nation experienced a decline of about 1.1 percent. Coal production in Alabama increased 13.3 percent with the U.S. rising by only 7.4 percent. Oil production reflected the same trend, with Alabama increasing 14.3 percent while the U.S. increased by 1.3 percent.

Alabama and Recovery

Historically gross state product in Alabama has lagged behind gross national product. However, Alabama GSP has made tremendous strides during the past 20 years, rising from less than 60 percent of GNP to almost 80 percent. In a sense then, Alabama's economy parallels that of a developing nation. In such an economy, growth begins slowly and at some point accelerates rapidly. That is what Alabama is coming to.

Erosion in the state's employment will be halted in the steel industry, for example, with the opening of U.S. Steel's new pipe mill in the Birmingham area, expected in late 1983. This new plant is to employ 1,000 people in an economic segment that lost 3,000 jobs in 1980, but more significantly it demonstrates the commitment of U.S. Steel to Alabama.

National forecasts call for recovery to begin in late 1982 with more significant recovery coming in 1983. Just as Alabama led the nation into the recession, recovery in the state can be expected to precede national recovery.

Given Alabama's rich endowment of energy and natural resources and industrial development incentives, Alabama can very reasonably expect to see very healthy and vigorous growth sustained by an abundance of natural resources and fueled by a labor market willing and able to work in both blue and white collar jobs.

Untangling the Web: Can the Deficit Be Reduced?

by

Nariman Behravesh*

By abandoning the balanced budget target in 1984 President Reagan has acknowledged what analysts both inside and outside the Administration have recognized for some time: that his goals of lower taxes and higher defense spending were incompatible with his desire to eliminate the federal deficit in the next three years. This acknowledgement raises three questions: What went wrong? What are the consequences of an unbalanced budget? What would it take to move the budget toward balance?

The President made two tactical errors in selling his program to Congress and the American people, both of which have come back to haunt him. First, he allowed the Office of Management and Budget to base the budget projections on unrealistically optimistic economic assumptions. Second, the deficit was forced to zero in 1984 by including unspecified cuts in spending that were to be spelled out later. Both of these moves made balancing the budget look easier than it actually was.

Even before the President took office, internal OMB estimates showed ballooning deficits in the next three years as a consequence of the Economic Recovery Program. As the economy began to weaken over the summer, the discrepancy between the Administration's official pronouncements and reality became acute. For example, the most recent Wharton forecast shows a deficit of about $110 billion in fiscal year 1984, which includes the additional spending cuts, specified and unspecified, that the President requested. The differences in the Administration and Wharton deficit projections are principally due to differing views of the outlook. Compared with the White House's July forecast, Wharton sees substantially higher unemployment and interest rates by 1984. If the additional cuts are left out, the 1984 budget deficit jumps by roughly $50 billion, with the unspecified cuts accounting for half of the rise.

These kinds of estimates have been a rude awakening for the members of Congress who struggled during the spring and summer to slash federal spending with the expectation of balancing the budget in the near future. It is sobering indeed to learn that the $35.1 billion worth of spending cuts in fiscal year 1982 will probably be wiped out by the lower tax receipts and higher spending on unemployment insurance resulting from the recession. This is not to say the cuts are fictitious. One only has to watch the evening news to see their impact on the economy. Rather, the cuts were applied to budget estimates that were illusory. Once the budget numbers were reestimated using a more credible economic scenario, the implausibility of a balanced budget in 1984 became apparent.

Part of the dilemma facing Congress and the President is that, in a rapidly changing economy, targeting budget totals, especially a balanced budget can be an exercise in futility. This was amply demonstrated when the Carter Administration and the 96th Congress tried to balance the budget in fiscal year 1981. The deficit for that year turned out to be $57.9 billion. There is nothing sacred about a balanced budget in 1984, especially if a large part of that deficit is due to a weaker economic outlook than was originally predicted. Nevertheless, there is widespread agreement that part of the large deficits being projected over the next few years is due to the fact that, under the President's program, taxes were cut by more than it will be politically feasible to cut spending.

Assuming the worst, will these large deficits crowd out private borrowing? Will they be inflationary? The answer to these questions depends on three factors: monetary policy, the level of economic activity and therefore, private credit demands, and the amount of new private savings relative to the deficit (i.e., government dissavings). The role of the first two factors was underlined dramatically earlier this year when tight monetary policy and moderate private sector credit demands clashed with the heavy financing needs of the Treasury, driving up both nominal and real interest rates. These pressures have eased recently as a result of the recession. However, assuming the Federal Reserve does not loosen its grip significantly in the foreseeable future, the economic recovery predicted for late 1982 by Wharton and others will be accompanied by rising interest rates as the private sector and the government again compete for a limited amount of credit. Should the Fed decide to accommodate the large deficits by allowing the money supply to grow faster, sometimes referred to as monetizing the debt, the outlook for inflation will be higher.

One often hears the argument these days that, in the U.S., the deficit is a small fraction of GNP, relative to countries like Japan, and therefore should not be a cause for concern. However, it is also a fact that the savings rate in the U.S. is well below that of Japan and many of the European countries. This means that private savings flows will not always be sufficient to meet business needs for investment funds and government needs for financing the deficit. While the recent tax bill will likely raise savings, it will not result in the kind of savings surge that would be needed to offset the large projected deficits.

In the absence of further fiscal policy actions and easing by the Fed, the outlook for the deficit and interest rates is bleak. What kind of fiscal policy actions would it take to improve this picture? A word of caution is needed here. Just because a tax increase or spending cut reduces the deficit is not sufficient reason for enacting it. Moreover, a recession or the early stages of a recovery are not necessarily the best times to move towards a more restrictive fiscal policy. However, pressures will soon mount for some kind of action on the deficit. Given the current level of frustration in Congress with the uncontrollability of federal spending, it will be very difficult for the President to push through further spending cuts. The situation is made more difficult because the President will only tolerate very small cuts in defense, and has, for the moment, ruled out cuts in entitlements programs. This leaves only 15% of the budget from which to cut—and this portion has already been pared down substantially.

What is left, then, is an increase in revenues. While President Reagan has postponed public discussion of such a move until next year, it may be one of the least politically damaging ways out of his current dilemma. In recent weeks, senior senators for both parties have endorsed a number of revenue raising measures. These include: reducing personal and corporate tax deductions, rolling back or rescinding parts of the personal tax increases, and decontrolling natural gas combined with a windfall profits tax. The most likely of these is the last. While the President is opposed to a windfall profits tax, he is in favor of deregulation. Compromises are already being worked out that will probably be acceptable to both the White House and Congress.

Estimates using Wharton's long-term model show that natural gas deregulation alone will lower the deficit by $30 billion due to higher corporate profits and corporate profits taxes. If a windfall profits tax is imposed, the deficit in that year is lowered by an additional $20 billion. The darker side of the picture is that deregulation will add about 2 percentage points to the inflation rate in 1984; however, the impact on inflation will be much smaller in later years.

There are no easy ways out of the corner into which the President and Congress have painted themselves. Phase I of the President's fiscal program was passed in great haste without sufficient attention to its future consequences. One can only hope that the same mistake is not made in Phase II.

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What Not To Ask A Woman

What NOT to ask when interviewing a woman may be as important as what you do ask a potential female employee, according to Dr. Charles Odewahn, professor of human resource management at The University of Alabama.

"Sex discrimination in hiring is prohibited by Title VII, and employers can be found guilty of discrimination based on questions they have asked when interviewing a woman," he said in a recent interview.

Personnel managers are still sometimes guilty of asking interview questions that are based on old stereotypes about women—for instance, that they only work for "pin money," that they are not as interested in job advancement as men are and that they will be more satisfied with a less demanding job, Odewahn explained.

"All of these stereotypes have given many employers the conscious or subconscious impression that a woman will be a 'temporary' employee and not consider her job a major part of her life. Therefore, these people have a tendency to ask women job candidates non-job related questions, like 'What does your husband do?' or 'What is your marital status?' of 'If you have children, who will take care of them?' or even 'Do you plan to have children?' "

No question is illegal per se, but what the interviewer does with the answers can cause problems. "If you use the answers to discriminate, that is illegal. The key is this: If you have asked for and gotten the answers to these kinds of personal questions, you may have to prove in court that you didn't use the answers to discriminate against the woman in the hiring process, and that can be difficult."

Odewahn points out that sometimes the reason for asking these questions may be more legitimate than an intent to discriminate, however. "There has been in the past a tendency for women with small children to be absent from work more. There has also been in the past the tendency for families to move with the father's career rather than stay with the wife's if he is transferred. So the real thing the employer may want to know is simply, 'Are you going to be here to do your job?'"

If that's the case, Odewahn advises, the better way to handle the situation is to be direct. "Just say, 'Here are the obligations of this job. Are there any conditions which would prohibit you from fulfilling them?' rather than asking about child care arrangements or pregnancy plans. The latter approach puts a woman candidate on the defensive, because historically those questions have meant that she wasn't going to get the job. She may feel that if she answers, 'I take care of the children,' that will be weighted negatively. Or, if she says, 'That's not your concern,' it sounds like a rebuff to the interviewer."

Odewahn suggests that women have an honest answer planned for the interviewer in the unfortunate case that such personal questions are asked. "You might say, if this is the case, 'Within the family, we've agreed that my career is important, and we've made arrangements so that in normal circumstances we'd share family responsibilities so that they wouldn't interfere with my work.'"

It's not only always men, but women managers as well, who ask women inappropriate questions in an interview. "A lot of women managers hold the same stereotypes about women as men do, unfortunately," he said. "Several studies have shown that while women managers think of themselves as competent and career-dedicated, they are not as likely to describe other women that way. So women need to consider their interviewing techniques, too."

You can't go wrong by concentrating on job-related areas such as the skills, knowledge and ability of the woman candidate, Odewahn emphasizes. That way, you don't risk offending a candidate who would have been perfect for the job. And, you don't leave a negative impression of your company with women you don't choose to hire.

AB Index Available

An index is now available for Volumes 46 through 50 (September 1975-August 1980) of *Alabama Business*. The 19-page index is arranged by subject, title and author, and is suitable for binding.

Copies of the index are available free upon request. Please submit requests in writing to the Center.

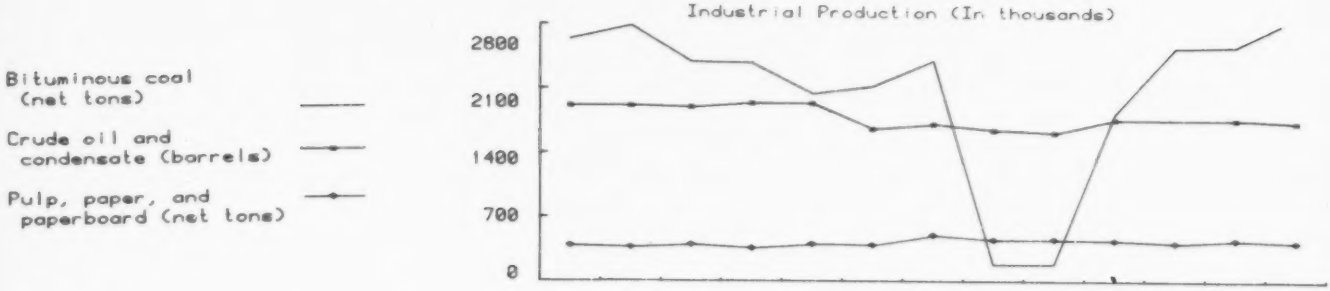
Volume 51 Complete

A reminder that Volume 51 of *Alabama Business* was completed with the April edition. Because publication was suspended for the final five months of the fiscal year, the volume has only seven numbers. Publication has resumed with the new fiscal year, which began October 1. Therefore the October issue was the first in Volume 52.

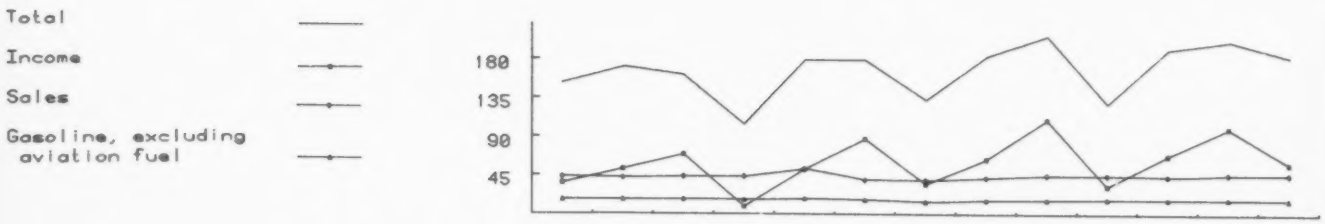
Alabama Business at a Glance

(September 1980 — September 1981)

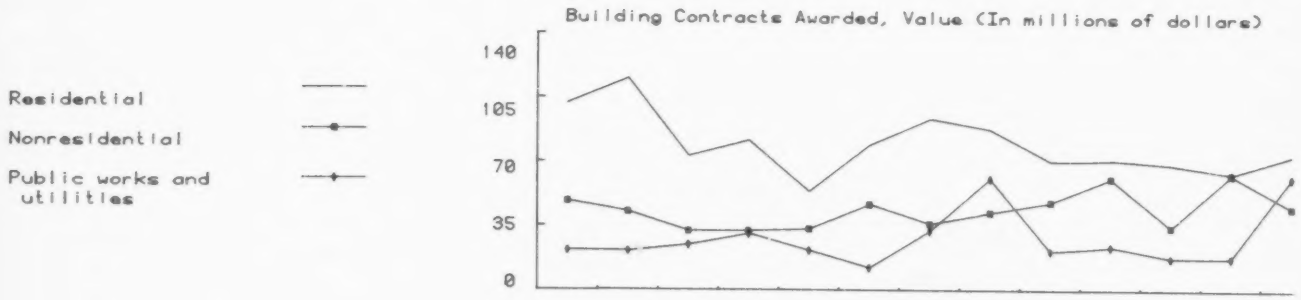
Industrial Production (In thousands)



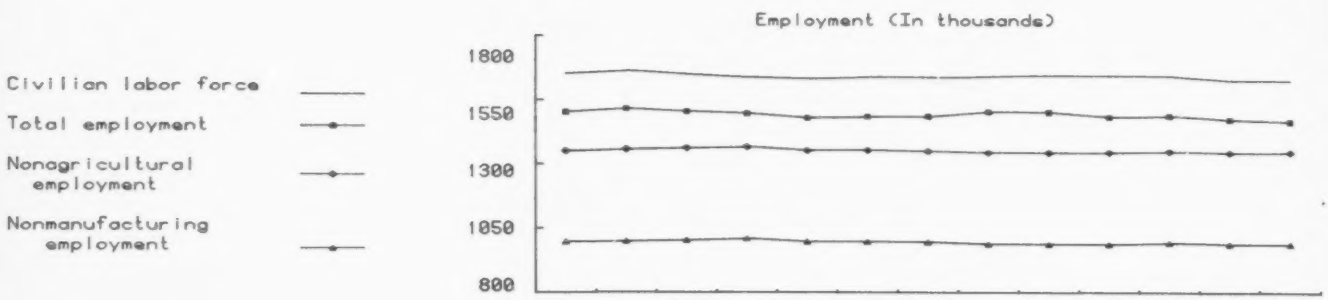
State Tax Collections (In millions of dollars)



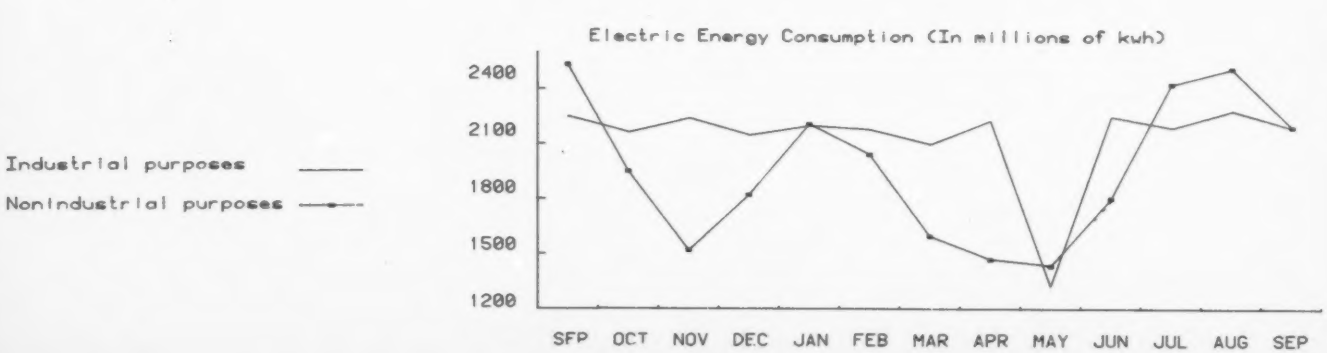
Building Contracts Awarded, Value (In millions of dollars)



Employment (In thousands)



Electric Energy Consumption (In millions of kwh)



GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1980				1981								
	1979	1980	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
INDUSTRIAL															
Bituminous coal production[1] *(1,000 net tons)*	23,873	26,403	1,962r	2,150r	2,378r	2,267r	2,670r	2,195r	2,519r	184r	182r	1,757r	2,551	2,565	2,884
Cement shipments *(1,000 net tons)*	2,578	2,491	232	260	207	203	174	145	226	210	204	212	217	205	196
Coke production[2] *(1,000 net tons)*	4,671	3,413	198	192	202	226	.....	.....	695	.....	.....	621	.....	.....	.....
Cotton consumption *(1,000 lbs.)*	394,144	385,438	32,450	35,581	29,660	29,118	28,314	28,220	29,656	30,206	27,657	29,370	25,277	26,754r	29,612
Crude oil and condensate production *(1,000 barrels)*	19,177	21,896	1,910	1,909	1,895	1,940	1,940	1,660	1,714	1,646	1,619	1,766	1,803	1,763	1,731
Electric energy consumption, industrial purposes *(1,000,000 kwh)*	28,359	26,845	2,249	2,162	2,239	2,147	2,198	2,176	2,098	2,226	1,324	2,249	2,188	2,281	2,187
Pig iron production *(1,000 net tons)*	3,675	2,624	112	137	146	284	283	225	268	253	266	230	215	152	249
Pulp, paper, and paperboard production *(1,000 net tons)*	4,603	4,660	380	366	395	352	402	391	499	448	454	441	415	448	423
Steel ingot production, adjusted index *(1967 = 100)*	91.5	66.9	41.9	49.1	57.8	90.4	88.8	75.5	78.9	79.3	81.9	76.7	76.5	55.4	95.9
Steel ingot production (Ala., Ark., Miss., Tenn.)[3] *(1,000 net tons)*	4,473	3,436	153	205	199	360	376	311	369	345	364	314	297	234	338
CONSTRUCTION															
Building contracts awarded, new and alterations combined[3] *($1,000)*	2,543,300	1,905,100	170,100r	179,000	129,900	144,300	108,600	138,100	162,400	191,200	139,600	156,200	121,300r	144,900r	180,900
Residential	982,100	902,400	101,800	115,400	73,200	81,600	53,700	79,200	93,600	87,700	70,400	71,100	67,600r	63,800r	73,900
Nonresidential	684,000	544,400	48,200	42,600	32,000	32,200	33,300	46,700	36,400	42,400	48,100	61,200	36,000r	63,300r	45,300
Public works and utilities	877,200	458,300	21,300	21,100	24,700	30,500	21,600	12,200	32,400	61,000	21,300	23,800	17,600	17,800r	61,800
Cement consumption *(1,000 net tons)*	1,270	1,133	99	111	87	88	76	66	102	95	88	89	88	80	85
FINANCE															
Insurance sales, ordinary life *($1,000)*	5,981,460	6,641,379	583,546	591,372	554,175	681,693	534,587	591,604	709,656	669,917	623,100	743,044	579,746	647,398	653,690
Savings in savings and loan associations[4] *($1,000,000)*	4,079	4,405	4,284	4,302	4,332	4,405	4,436	4,448	4,477	4,457	4,467	4,468	4,417	4,402	4,412
Tax collections *($1,000)*															
Total	1,646,078	1,786,780	152,289	170,966	161,433	104,374	179,810	179,241	133,233	184,029	207,679	128,780	192,342	201,732	182,763
Franchise	41,607	43,804	6,142	4,166	2,342	4,398	473	1,044	9,050	3,717	1,157	16,840	8,245	1,775	9,419
Gasoline (excl. aviation)	145,662	159,680	16,488	16,958	17,220	16,566	18,273	16,642	14,586	16,524	16,859	17,665	17,713	17,889	16,892
Income	569,697	631,075	35,874	52,380	69,376	8,572	52,389	87,546	35,186	63,862	110,073	32,600	68,481	100,317	58,821
Motor fuels	28,307	31,647	2,440	3,588	4,034	3,878	2,761	3,371	3,510	2,881	2,938	3,766	2,782	4,037	2,676
Sales	507,985	515,075	42,861	42,151	43,748	43,582	52,709	39,700	39,612	42,586	45,180	45,217	44,251	46,701	46,548
2.2% Gross receipts	28,555	33,192	6	9,443	37	2	9,438	.....	35	9,436	2	35	9,373	80	22
TVA electric	25,926	25,575	4,901	2,570	.....	2,570	5,140	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570	561
Tobacco	52,761	60,830	5,894	5,899	5,301	6,010	5,700	5,277	5,469	6,130	6,302	5,640	6,560	5,940	6,139
Use	57,383	61,216	949	12,636	1,551	865	13,274	1,967	1,176	11,643	2,971	1,075	13,717	2,123	1,078
Utility	94,022	111,578	9,854	10,022	9,446	8,820	9,809	11,224	10,930	10,583	10,437	8,997	9,874	10,596	10,950
PRICES															
Consumer Price Index, U.S.[5] *(1967 = 100)*															
All items	217.4	246.8	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3
Food	234.5	254.6	261.1	262.4	264.5	266.4	268.6	270.8	272.2	272.9	272.5	273.6	276.2	277.4	278.0
Housing	227.6	263.3	267.7	271.1	273.8	276.9	279.1	280.9	282.6	284.8	288.5	292.2	297.0	299.7	303.7
Fuel and utilities	239.3	278.6	288.2	287.6	285.7	289.9	296.7	304.5	308.4	370.5	314.9	320.2	325.1	327.8	331.1
Apparel and upkeep	166.6	178.4	182.2	183.9	184.8	183.9	181.1	182.0	185.1	186.4	186.4	185.8	184.7	187.4	190.7
Transportation	212.0	249.7	254.7	256.1	259.0	261.1	264.7	270.9	273.5	275.3	277.8	279.9	282.6	283.7	285.2
Medical care	239.7	265.9	270.6	272.8	274.5	275.8	279.5	282.6	284.7	287.0	289.0	291.5	295.6	299.3	301.7
Energy	275.9	361.1	370.1	368.0	366.1	370.4	381.7	401.1	409.3	409.8	411.3	414.0	415.7	416.1	417.1
Producer Price Index, U.S.[6] *(1967 = 100)*															
All commodities	235.6	268.6	274.6	277.8	279.1	280.3	284.8r	287.6r	290.3r	293.4r	294.1r	294.5	296.0	296.2	295.5
Industrial commodities	236.4	274.5	278.2	282.0	283.4	285.1	291.5r	295.7r	299.6r	303.5r	304.7r	304.7	306.0	307.0	307.2
Index of prices received by Alabama farmers *(1977 = 100)*	128.0	129.0	140.0	139.0	138.0	139.0	136.0	135.0	132.0	130.0	129.0	128.0	127.0	124.0	121.0
Purchasing power of the dollar, U.S. *(1967 = $1,000)*															
As measured by															
Consumer prices	.461	.405	.397	.394	.390	.387	.384	.380	.377	.375	.372	.369	.364	.362	.358
Wholesale prices	.424	.376	.364	.360	.358	.357	.351r	.348	.345	.341r	.340	.340	.338	.338	.338
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT[7]															
Civilian labor force *(1,000 workers)*	1,625.0	1,642.0	1,653.0	1,663.5	1,648.6	1,637.1	1,632.3	1,639.2	1,638.2	1,642.6	1,645.9	1,644.6	1,643.1	1,625.7r	1,625.8
Unemployment	116.0	144.0	151.0	147.2	144.2	139.9	152.0	155.1	151.8	138.9	144.0	161.1	155.0	152.4r	159.4
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.3	9.5	9.3	8.5	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.4r	9.8
Employment	1,509.0	1,498.0	1,502.0	1,516.3	1,504.4	1,497.2	1,480.3	1,484.1	1,486.4	1,503.7	1,501.9	1,483.7	1,488.1	1,473.3r	1,466.4
Nonagricultural	1,362.0	1,358.3	1,349.9	1,357.8	1,362.7	1,366.9	1,353.6	1,353.3	1,350.1	1,344.1	1,344.7	1,346.2	1,350.2	1,344.9r	1,347.5
Manufacturing	374.9	362.0	354.4	357.8	359.1	358.0	356.0	356.0	353.8	356.4	357.1	358.2	355.4	357.4r	358.2
Durable goods	186.5	174.7	169.1	169.7	171.1	171.4	170.6	170.7	170.5	172.3	172.9	172.7	170.7	172.1r	173.0
Lumber and wood products	30.8	28.2	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.8	27.2	27.3	27.7	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.5	27.1r	26.7
Stone, clay, glass products	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.3r	9.3
Primary metals	44.4	39.0	35.7	36.9	37.6	38.4	39.0	39.2	38.8	39.3	39.3	38.6	38.2	37.9r	38.3
Blast furn. and steel works	18.1	15.0	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.4	14.9	15.0	14.6	14.8
Iron and steel foundries	14.3	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.2	12.8	12.9
Fabricated metals	25.9	25.0	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.2	23.6	24.3	24.2
Machinery (incl. electrical)	34.8	33.7	33.1	33.4	33.8	33.5	33.3	33.6	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.7	34.2r	34.7
Transportation	23.5	22.7	22.2	21.0	21.2	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.5	21.3	21.9	22.0	22.1	23.3	23.6
Other durable goods	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.0	16.2
Nondurable goods	188.4	187.3	185.3	188.1	188.0	186.6	185.4	185.3	183.3	184.1	184.2	185.5	184.7	185.3	185.2
Food	28.1	28.3	28.9	28.8	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.8	29.1	28.9	28.9	28.8
Textile mill products	43.9	42.6	42.1	42.3	42.6	42.8	42.2	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.5	42.0	41.2	41.7r	41.2
Apparel	52.7	53.9	54.6	54.5	53.7	52.4	52.1	52.3	51.8	52.9	52.9	52.8	53.5	53.6r	54.0
Paper and allied products	20.4	19.4	16.8	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.0	19.5	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.7
Printing and publishing	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0r	10.0
Chemicals and allied products	16.1	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.4
Rubber products	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.5r	14.6
Other nondurable goods	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2r	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	987.1	996.3	995.5	1,000.0	1,003.6	1,008.9	997.6	997.3	996.3	987.7	987.6	988.0	994.8	987.5r	989.3
Mining and quarrying	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.9	6.8	6.9	17.0	16.4	17.1	17.1
Bituminous coal mining	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	2.8	2.9	12.9	12.4	12.9	12.9
Contract construction	75.4	72.1	73.8	71.4	71.4	71.2	70.8	70.4	71.0	71.1	70.9	70.8	70.4	70.1	69.7
Trans., comm., and utilities	71.7	71.5	71.1	71.0	71.2	71.8	71.1	71.3	71.5	71.3	71.5	71.3	71.5	71.6r	71.3
Trade	275.6	273.3	272.9	273.6	274.4	278.8	271.0	267.9	267.9	269.8	270.4	270.7	270.7	271.9r	271.7
Wholesale	73.1	72.4	72.3	72.3	71.9	72.3	71.5	71.6	71.3	70.9	71.2	72.0	71.7	72.1	71.8
Retail	202.5	200.9	201.3	201.3	202.5	206.5	199.5	196.3	196.6	198.9	199.2	198.7	199.0	199.8r	199.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	58.3	58.6	58.8	58.8	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.7	58.9	58.7	58.6r	58.2
Service and miscellaneous	197.8	204.4	206.3	206.9	207.2	207.7	207.7	207.9	207.6	208.4	208.0	207.2	207.6	208.0	209.2
Government	291.6	299.5	295.7	301.4	303.8	303.7	301.2	304.0	302.6	301.5	301.2	292.1	299.5	290.2r	292.1
Federal	63.3	67.6	68.7	67.8	68.4	68.3	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.6	68.0	68.5	68.6	68.3r	67.3
State and local	228.3	231.9	227.0	233.6	235.4	235.4	233.6	236.7	235.4	233.9	233.2	223.6	230.9	221.9	224.8

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA—CONTINUED

Type of Activity	Annual		1980				1981								
	1979	1980	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT—CONT.															
Other employment activity															
State Employment Service *(number)*															
Job applications	308,002	342,608	29,547	29,075	21,561	21,907	27,953	27,406	25,394	24,283	28,502	37,722	29,984	27,296	26,477
Nonagricultural placements	109,512	98,908	8,758	9,492	6,632	5,515	5,450	5,064	6,372	6,.'7	5,766	10,905	12,265	6,445	5,784
Unemployment compensation															
Initial benefit claims *(number)*	410,044	507,383	32,878	33,094	27,448	45,792	66,533	34,564	34,395	30,656	28,014	31,277	56,907	31,103	32,279
Payments *($1,000)*	134,185	188,405	16,333	16,590	13,384	16,194	17,687	14,692	14,246	14,015	11,986	12,459	15,433	12,481	12,003
County data *(civilian labor force and unemployment rate)*															
Autauga	13,577	13,891	14,084	13,990	13,945	14,'30	14,173	13,639	13,544	13,518	13,523	13,536	13,445	13,082	13,237
	6.8	9.1	10.8	10.4	10.4	12.4	12.5	8.9	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	8.1
Baldwin	30,260	31,521	30,951	31,396	31,508	31,441	31,148	31,367	31,343	31,272	31,488	31,349	31,499	30,960	30,857
	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	6.6	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.8	5.8	6.5
Barbour	11,310	10,826	11,139	11,630	10,950	10,785	10,641	10,735	10,733	11,058	10,965	10,975	10,843	10,778	11,001
	8.7	8.8	7.1	9.8	9.3	10.0	10.7	11.3	9.5	9.9	9.3	14.0	9.7	9.3	9.4
Bibb	5,185	5,332	5,441	5,688	5,669	5,624	5,487	5,408	5,270	5,299	5,320	5,178	5,453	5,036	5,184
	9.9	15.8	15.7	18.0	19.8	20.8	24.7	21.3	18.5	18.5	17.9	17.0	20.5	15.6	17.6
Blount	13,584	13,651	14,022	14,144	13,776	13,447	13,267	13,299	13,100	13,284	13,518	13,619	13,466	13,344	13,394
	6.6	9.0	9.9	8.7	9.1	8.6	9.5	9.3	15.0	11.8	12.6	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.5
Bullock	4,541	4,369	4,638	4,728	4,511	4,266	4,026	4,059	4,087	4,234	4,358	4,144	4,261	4,455	4,617
	8.5	10.8	11.4	10.9	11.8	12.3	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.4	11.7	17.1	16.9	16.7
Butler	8,474	8,816	9,006	9,605	9,491	9,367	9,250	9,380	9,999	9,665	10,087	10,132	9,933	9,968	10,823
	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.0	6.1	6.6	7.1	9.4	5.5	10.0	10.7	9.2	10.7	18.7
Calhoun	43,348	43,568	43,319	43,498	43,792	43,474	43,491	44,089	44,104	43,594	43,317	43,495	43,471	42,929	42,669
	7.8	9.1	8.3	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.2	9.7	9.6	7.6	8.3	9.2	9.6	9.0	9.5
Chambers	16,526	16,149	15,988	16,027	16,064	15,900	15,956	15,979	15,926	15,983	15,907	16,057	16,197	16,010	15,579
	9.1	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.7	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.6
Cherokee	9,708	10,597	11,167	11,325	10,953	10,719	10,483	10,441	10,332	10,740	10,766	10,568	10,690	10,570	9,920
	5.6	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.2	7.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.6
Chilton	12,270	12,248	12,341	12,478	12,480	12,181	12,184	12,176	12,009	11,740	11,886	11,767	11,892	11,458	11,837
	8.4	13.4	12.7	14.9	16.5	16.8	16.0	15.5	15.9	13.8	13.6	11.9	12.7	12.0	13.6
Choctaw	5,295	5,233	5,207	5,174	5,138	5,051	5,266	5,169	5,103	5,156	5,104	4,930	5,048	4,984	5,109
	8.1	10.3	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.0	10.9	10.6	9.6	8.9	10.2	11.2	13.3	12.8	12.4
Clarke	9,923	10,257	10,360	10,409	10,343	10,232	10,469	10,330	10,23-	10,202	10,197	10,272	10,260	10,068	9,906
	8.0	9.5	9.5	9.7	10.4	9.5	10.9	9.9	9.8	8.7	9.7	10.7	10.6	9.9	9.9
Clay	5,709	7,0[illegible]	7,388	7,610	7,490	7,282	7,490	7,507	7,315	7,489	7,510	7,473	7,351	7,238	7,357
	10.6	[illegible]	7.0	6.3	6.6	5.2	6.3	6.7	6.0	4.9	6.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.8
Cleburne	4,980	4,923	4,972	4,945	4,917	4,882	4,923	4,945	5,078	4,969	4,967	4,933	5,109	4,936	4,855
	6.0	7.1	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	7.3	7.4	8.9	5.6	6.2	6.7	8.5	5.7	7.3
Coffee	19,829	19,455	19,770	20,040	20,039	19,701	19,142	19,191	18,930	19,259	19,493	18,883	18,638	18,572	19,075
	5.1	7.9	7.5	7.1	8.2	8.0	7.7	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.6	10.9	10.2	9.4	9.7
Colbert	22,133	22,131	22,039	21,952	21,873	22,000	21,844	22,132	22,180	22,142	21,996	22,214	22,323	21,911	21,848
	8.3	11.9	11.8	11.3	11.5	12.2	13.1	13.5	13.4	12.1	11.6	13.5	14.5	13.8	14.7
Conecuh	7,110	6,753	6,775	6,789	6,645	6,606	6,679	6,468	6,523	6,482	6,566	6,411	6,476	6,504	6,483
	8.1	9.8	9.8	8.5	8.5	9.1	10.1	9.4	9.2	7.9	8.6	9.7	10.5	12.3	10.3
Coosa	5,205	5,880	5,761	5,893	5,811	5,746	5,883	5,913	5,950	5,898	5,799	5,620	5,840	5,860	5,786
	6.1	6.6	6.5	7.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.2
Covington	15,361	15,609	16,181	16,099	15,897	15,601	15,518	15,625	15,738	15,743	15,789	16,034	15,724	15,541	15,663
	6.3	7.6	9.3	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	7.6	6.8	11.4	7.1	7.3	7.5
Crenshaw	6,600	6,713	7,088	7,245	6,747	6,425	6,215	6,287	6,392	6,497	6,733	6,441	6,284	6,350	6,619
	6.1	8.1	8.5	6.2	7.1	7.8	8.0	8.8	8.6	6.3	8.0	8.4	10.5	7.2	7.2
Cullman	25,659	25,997	26,480	27,029	26,333	25,898	25,886	25,825	26,442	26,485	26,683	26,221	25,903	25,655	26,984
	7.7	10.1	10.2	8.9	8.6	8.5	9.6	9.7	10.3	9.0	9.4	10.0	9.8	10.2	12.9
Dale	10,806	11,620	11,932	12,049	11,920	11,864	11,815	11,888	11,887	12,032	12,129	12,289	11,857	11,799	12,049
	7.1	8.2	7.7	8.0	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.0	14.8	10.2	10.5	12.8
Dallas	21,521	21,635	21,889	21,987	21,391	21,164	21,574	21,718	21,716	21,907	21,746	21,915	21,867	21,413	21,664
	9.3	10.9	11.6	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.9	13.1	12.4	11.4	11.3	12.1	10.8	11.0	11.9
DeKalb	25,577	26,282	26,726	26,809	26,236	25,779	25,753	26,060	26,338	26,767	26,890	26,701	27,123	26,644	26,595
	8.2	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.3	8.4	9.8	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.2	8.7
Elmore	18,983	19,670	19,712	19,695	19,630	19,705	19,762	19,681	19,752	19,675	19,863	19,790	19,606	19,067	19,278
	5.5	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.1	7.2	8.3	8.3	7.6	7.3	8.2
Escambia	15,639	15,658	15,678	15,775	15,698	15,698	15,717	15,986	16,054	15,744	15,857	15,733	16,002	15,667	15,673
	8.6	8.7	8.6	7.3	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	7.2	7.3	8.3	9.0	8.2	8.2
Etowah	41,225	41,537	41,443	41,576	41,367	41,442	41,535	41,619	41,791	41,681	41,592	41,099	41,949	41,107	41,312
	7.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.3	10.1	10.6	11.5	9.3	9.4	10.1	10.8	10.1	10.7
Fayette	9,956	9,896	10,008	10,065	9,917	9,747	9,686	9,706	9,825	9,660	9,674	9,833	9,886	9,672	9,694
	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.6	6.0	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.7
Franklin	11,408	11,626	11,624	11,654	11,648	11,665	11,670	11,691	11,498	11,602	11,605	11,653	11,800	11,876	11,615
	8.7	12.7	11.6	10.4	10.3	10.6	13.2	12.9	10.7	9.5	9.9	10.1	11.2	12.4	11.5
Geneva	11,750	10,999	11,102	11,377	11,118	10,843	10,623	10,750	10,777	11,210	11,176	11,052	10,731	10,678	10,967
	5.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.0	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.3	21.3	8.3	7.6	7.3
Greene	4,047	4,112	4,222	4,237	4,081	4,061	4,074	4,194	4,215	4,249	4,227	4,027	3,996	3,961	4,092
	14.2	11.3	10.4	10.4	11.1	12.1	13.8	14.7	13.4	11.2	11.1	12.9	12.3	12.1	11.7
Hale	4,771	4,849	5,011	5,104	4,903	4,742	4,597	4,692	4,706	4,786	4,807	4,618	4,660	4,661	4,783
	12.4	14.6	13.8	14.4	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.3	13.7	13.1	14.0	14.5	15.3	15.6	14.1
Henry	6,762	6,878	7,192	7,512	7,146	6,934	6,799	6,887	7,014	7,273	7,476	7,088	6,975	7,103	7,401
	6.0	5.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.0
Houston	37,502	39,242	39,845	40,607	39,913	39,326	38,655	38,769	39,161	39,577	39,589	39,473	39,267	38,965	39,089
	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.4
Jackson	20,281	20,364	20,510	20,575	20,340	20,150	20,239	21,119	20,773	20,914	20,970	20,805	20,705	20,002	20,350
	8.1	10.6	10.5	9.4	9.3	9.7	11.0	12.3	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.4	11.0
Jefferson	301,639	304,673	309,573	309,447	307,216	305,990	303,557	302,265	302,166	301,389	300,578	301,396	300,948	301,791	298,253
	6.1	8.9	10.7	10.6	10.2	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.1	8.6	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.6
Lamar	8,192	7,842	7,847	7,795	7,614	7,438	7,460	7,598	7,633	7,629	7,554	7,414	7,492	7,453	7,484
	5.7	7.2	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3
Lauderdale	34,141	34,016	33,729	33,586	33,719	33,507	33,656	33,997	34,034	33,540	33,479	33,276	33,370	32,693	32,717
	8.4	10.1	9.7	9.2	10.0	9.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	9.1	9.0	9.5	10.3	9.4	10.7
Lawrence	14,083	12,440	12,430	12,444	12,216	12,079	12,050	12,219	12,240	12,387	12,571	12,745	13,074	12,728	13,003
	8.7	12.4	12.1	11.2	10.9	11.2	13.6	14.6	13.1	11.3	11.5	12.6	13.4	13.4	14.6
Lee	31,500	33,272	32,635	33,306	33,758	33,502	32,784	33,660	33,449	32,946	33,334	33,425	32,548	32,329	32,492
	4.6	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Limestone	20,504	20,888	21,147	21,184	20,919	20,771	20,854	20,657	20,520	20,656	20,865	21,000	21,119	20,961	21,297
	7.6	10.3	10.5	9.9	9.4	9.7	11.8	10.9	10.5	8.9	9.2	10.2	9.5	9.8	11.5
Lowndes	4,460	4,693	4,866	4,839	4,828	4,722	4,453	4,618	4,671	4,651	4,779	4,851	4,855	4,767	4,955
	9.0	12.1	14.0	11.2	9.9	10.1	12.1	12.7	12.7	11.1	13.3	15.6	15.9	15.3	15.8
Macon	7,394	7,148	7,240	7,244	7,120	7,000	7,035	7,119	7,146	7,197	7,226	7,266	7,210	7,168	7,126
	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0	7.3	8.1	10.9	11.6	11.8	9.9
Madison	87,078	87,633	88,657	88,531	87,722	87,580	86,635	86,703	86,610	87,016	87,662	88,402	88,976	87,933	87,266
	7.0	8.7	8.8	7.7	7.7	8.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	7.6	7.6	8.9	8.2	8.2	7.7
Marengo	8,721	8,860	8,944	9,132	8,949	8,774	8,809	8,750	8,747	8,770	8,834	8,864	8,912	8,761	8,863
	7.7	9.6	9.3	10.0	9.9	8.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.9	10.2	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.5
Marion	12,064	12,120	12,152	12,254	11,984	11,918	12,279	12,367	12,352	12,332	12,130	11,959	12,263	12,130	12,035
	9.2	11.3	11.4	11.1	9.7	10.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	10.1	9.1	9.2	9.4	11.4	9.8
Marshall	28,816	28,906	29,052	29,285	29,174	28,749	28,951	29,055	29,067	29,490	29,664	29,530	29,475	29,092	29,763
	7.4	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.9	12.3	12.5	12.8	11.9	11.8	11.9	10.5	10.3	12.6
Mobile	150,035	151,569	150,986	152,742	152,468	152,146	151,163	151,637	151,656	152,872	153,294	154,664	154,187	152,976	152,138
	8.3	7.6	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.6

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA—CONTINUED

Type of Activity	Annual		1980				1981								
	1979	1980	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT—CONT.															
County data *(civilian labor force and unemployment rate)*															
Monroe	10,663	10,122	10,108	10,164	10,004	9,839	9,809	9,827	9,873	9,960	10,043	9,937	10,582	10,044	9,964
	8.2	10.1	9.4	9.1	10.6	10.0	11.8	11.7	11.2	9.4	10.3	10.8	15.8	10.9	9.5
Montgomery	86,220	86,693	86,749	86,423	85,936	84,999	85,243	85,967	85,771	85,973	86,244	87,581	87,174	85,022	85,661
	5.7	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	8.9	8.6	8.6	9.2
Morgan	36,065	36,443	36,620	36,265	35,903	35,568	35,985	36,136	36,238	36,093	36,122	36,110	35,845	35,441	35,747
	7.3	11.1	12.0	10.4	10.2	9.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	9.1	9.7	10.4	10.3	9.5	11.0
Perry	4,821	5,354	5,740	5,611	5,303	5,500	5,303	5,301	5,406	5,577	5,714	5,656	5,474	5,282	5,502
	8.2	7.7	7.1	8.0	7.1	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.7	7.9	10.3	11.3	12.4	11.4	9.9
Pickens	7,953	8,074	8,095	8,087	8,019	7,874	7,774	7,864	7,815	7,814	7,893	7,793	7,716	7,521	7,607
	8.8	11.5	11.8	11.4	12.4	13.4	15.4	16.2	13.1	13.1	13.7	13.8	12.6	11.9	12.4
Pike[7]	13,297	13,435	13,231	14,085	13,536	13,142	13,075	13,192	13,200	13,194	13,396	13,153	12,712	12,584	12,631
	4.8	6.7	7.2	6.6	6.8	7.6	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.5	8.8	9.3	8.8	8.6
Randolph	7,624	7,879	7,964	8,361	8,314	8,357	8,508	8,821	9,002	9,077	9,133	8,951	9,137	9,131	9,052
	10.5	9.3	7.5	6.9	8.0	6.1	6.8	7.7	8.7	6.0	6.1	6.7	10.8	6.5	7.0
Russell	17,511	17,244	17,067	16,997	17,017	16,902	17,112	16,948	17,021	17,306	16,733	17,144	17,367	17,210	17,221
	8.0	9.4	8.9	8.6	9.0	8.4	9.8	9.6	9.7	12.5	8.3	9.8	10.1	11.0	13.4
St. Clair	16,796	16,964	17,064	16,858	16,749	16,790	17,052	17,227	17,195	17,062	17,055	17,095	17,283	17,028	16,939
	5.9	7.6	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.9	8.8	9.7	9.6	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.3	9.8	10.1
Shelby	26,533	26,780	26,751	26,828	26,805	26,702	26,765	26,672	26,530	26,382	26,385	26,336	26,616	26,255	26,359
	5.8	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.7	8.4	8.0	7.6	6.5	7.3	7.7	8.1	7.8	8.9
Sumter	6,635	6,649	6,532	6,722	6,622	6,422	6,281	6,399	6,281	6,325	6,252	6,193	6,085	6,014	6,354
	6.9	10.2	10.0	9.2	10.4	9.5	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.7	11.1	13.5	13.0	12.1	14.4
Talladega	28,162	28,574	28,300	28,857	28,610	28,049	28,290	29,877	28,537	28,535	28,589	28,570	28,596	27,973	28,122
	10.4	11.7	10.7	11.6	11.4	9.4	11.3	15.1	10.8	10.5	11.0	12.1	12.7	11.1	12.2
Tallapoosa	15,638	16,061	15,966	16,229	16,113	16,128	16,246	16,296	16,323	16,335	16,298	16,505	16,502	16,247	16,005
	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.1	7.9	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.4
Tuscaloosa	51,589	52,284	52,513	53,138	52,608	53,159	52,877	52,942	52,726	52,879	52,598	51,410	51,062	51,046	50,823
	6.1	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.3	8.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	9.0
Walker	31,188	30,940	30,571	30,956	30,568	30,769	31,025	31,136	30,949	32,158	32,392	32,091	31,002	30,234	29,912
	8.4	10.3	9.6	10.7	9.8	10.1	11.3	11.6	11.1	13.9	15.2	15.0	11.5	10.1	9.9
Washington	6,138	6,293	6,449	6,522	6,407	6,269	6,325	6,306	6,498	6,426	6,516	6,528	6,409	6,334	6,583
	9.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.4	8.4	10.3	10.0	12.0	9.8	10.5	12.6	12.2	12.4	12.1
Wilcox	4,979	4,899	4,914	5,064	4,861	4,748	5,000	4,926	4,799	4,846	4,982	4,781	4,771	4,727	4,909
	9.6	11.7	12.9	12.4	11.3	10.6	14.2	11.5	11.4	10.2	10.9	13.6	12.3	12.5	12.9
Winston	7,746	7,937	8,005	7,975	7,822	7,778	8,095	8,004	7,882	8,006	7,981	7,802	7,801	8,021	7,929
	11.4	14.2	12.9	11.4	11.1	12.4	17.5	16.2	13.2	13.5	12.3	12.4	12.8	16.8	13.6
TRADE															
Foreign, through Port of Mobile															
Imports															
Value *($1,000)*	681,522	670,921	45,230	63,782	43,942	55,750	82,239	40,828	60,179	64,446	56,734	59,821	.....	.....	.....
Shipping weight *(1,000,000 lbs.)*	20,003	16,700	873	1,082	1,288	1,335	1,530	1,115	1,340	1,305	1,249	1,816	.....	.....	.....
Exports															
Value *($1,000)*	921,076	1,215,409	100,828	105,973	106,987	91,082	153,741	99,151	129,192	190,806	109,043	80,597	.....	.....	.....
Shipping weight *(1,000,000 lbs.)*	7,800	11,921	858	1,310	1,253	954	1,512	821	1,163	1,272	841	468	.....	.....	.....
Shipments by water, Port of Mobile[8] *(1,000 tons)*	37,953	40,836	3,130	3,094	3,300	3,509	3,133	3,013	3,104	2,486	2,290	2,344	3,222	2,950	2,795
Domestic															
Electric energy consumption, non-industrial purposes *(1,000,000 kwh)*	21,905	23,398	2,531	1,950	1,519	1,821	2,207	2,041	1,596	1,470	1,435	1,803	2,425	2,510	2,191
Gasoline sales[9] *(1,000 gallons)*	2,074,362	1,944,629	152,960	158,446	152,466	167,742	153,273	134,657	152,457	155,340	135,305	162,810	164,236	155,738	151,858
New passenger car registrations[10] *(number)*	161,661	124,072	9,150	9,864	9,731	10,736	7,339	10,014	9,430	7,862	6,441	10,100	10,038	13,687	12,750
Retail sales by kind of business, state totals[11] *($1,000,000)*															
Food	3,021	3,350	277	288	284	305	294	276	292	304	306	300	307	298	222
General stores with food and gas	230	274	22	24	23	24	23	22	25	27	27	27	29	29	18
General merchandise	1,928	2,000	148	165	196	297	135	130	161	186	174	172	165	180	160
Apparel	454	461	35	41	41	66	34	30	38	45	38	37	36	40	29
Furniture, furnishings, etc	515	512	41	42	44	53	43	38	44	42	44	46	45	43	31
Automotive	2,692	2,371	189	214	180	183	178	195	233	217	216	233	243	267	176
Gasoline service stations	1,070	1,320	106	115	106	101	112	109	117	119	116	129	123	116	92
Lumber and building materials	896	877	73	82	72	72	67	63	73	80	76	80	75	73	59
Hardware and farm implements	419	386	32	35	29	32	28	26	34	36	35	37	34	30	25
Eating places	901	969	80	85	82	85	79	76	88	87	91	89	92	92	67
Drug stores	393	427	33	36	34	45	40	37	38	38	40	37	37	36	30
All other retail	2,138	2,271	177	203	186	243	175	176	205	222	211	207	205	192	157
Total sales by retail concerns	14,658	15,220	1,212	1,330	1,278	1,507	1,209	1,179	1,347	1,402	1,374	1,394	1,392	1,396	1,067
Nonretail and unclassified concerns	4,135	4,472	344	364	342	402	350	357	385	379	360	386	384	375	309
Total all sales at retail	18,793	19,691	1,556	1,694	1,620	1,909	1,559	1,536	1,732	1,781	1,734	1,781	1,776	1,771	1,377
Retail sales, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and counties[11] *($1,000)*															
SMSAs															
Anniston	384,623	396,846	33,377	34,827	33,442	41,037	32,783	31,941	36,072	36,722	37,473	40,543	38,269	39,044	27,837
Birmingham	5,067,779	5,227,977	415,716	457,477	426,604	514,628	407,006	402,210	454,746	474,193	450,907	466,905	479,030	471,428	377,211
Florence	504,965	518,206	43,055	47,114	44,415	52,372	42,009	40,440	47,270	46,983	46,938	47,420	48,159	47,769	35,391
Gadsden	402,411	404,302	33,508	37,585	33,254	38,457	34,611	31,694	38,415	38,879	37,698	38,731	38,129	35,980	30,322
Huntsville	1,172,510	1,189,465	95,484	107,192	97,414	110,371	96,101	92,932	107,111	107,856	108,543	110,985	109,641	105,680	75,926
Mobile	1,892,078	2,128,870	169,279	183,674	174,873	198,882	172,427	168,509	184,135	191,556	189,435	195,763	195,259	204,273	141,708
Montgomery	1,156,375	1,162,574	92,560	103,678	97,267	110,342	91,956	92,298	103,716	105,350	100,949	104,140	103,001	102,127	77,390
Tuscaloosa	503,140	521,711	43,578	49,323	45,723	50,979	44,054	42,471	45,249	46,948	47,134	46,513	47,263	46,501	36,211
Counties															
Autauga	89,901	90,403	7,356	7,907	7,478	8,271	7,903	7,736	8,486	8,961	9,095	9,374	10,010	9,528	4,612
Baldwin	299,152	349,952	29,022	30,877	27,270	29,919	27,057	27,336	32,511	32,364	35,202	34,016	35,585	32,485	22,003
Barbour	60,088	61,900	4,673	5,380	4,842	5,595	4,822	4,775	6,193	6,723	5,812	5,633	5,197	5,024	3,832
Bibb	28,974	27,124	2,108	2,345	2,075	2,660	2,096	2,072	2,009	2,291	2,364	2,347	2,336	2,287	1,433
Blount	83,436	80,524	6,877	7,041	6,022	6,767	6,471	6,344	7,119	6,488	6,690	6,754	7,297	7,239	4,915
Bullock	28,078	30,017	2,341	2,416	2,288	2,657	2,627	2,492	2,570	2,822	2,751	2,728	2,404	2,359	1,850
Butler	61,560	62,496	4,807	5,351	5,215	6,156	5,442	5,019	5,989	5,778	5,531	5,745	5,440	5,247	3,956
Calhoun	384,623	396,846	33,377	34,827	33,442	41,037	32,783	31,941	36,072	36,722	37,473	40,543	38,269	39,044	27,837
Chambers	82,991	91,400	7,247	8,206	7,466	8,274	7,333	6,860	8,381	8,817	8,431	8,561	8,489	7,810	5,997
Cherokee	50,112	51,526	4,264	5,254	4,125	4,325	3,898	3,791	4,479	5,101	4,820	4,824	4,482	4,492	3,196
Chilton	79,156	79,113	6,135	7,110	6,264	6,885	6,604	5,921	7,445	7,637	7,366	7,249	7,189	7,063	5,012
Choctaw	42,904	46,204	3,485	4,003	3,703	4,337	4,105	3,631	4,294	4,526	4,249	4,098	4,161	3,946	3,037
Clarke	94,828	92,569	7,380	7,967	7,514	8,268	7,259	6,640	7,853	8,231	7,870	7,518	7,751	7,488	5,865
Clay	26,223	26,700	2,022	2,435	2,283	2,506	2,310	2,010	2,163	2,353	2,353	2,170	2,225	2,055	1,374
Cleburne	19,874	20,739	1,717	1,842	1,698	1,986	1,862	1,564	1,882	1,989	1,869	2,095	2,102	1,832	1,120
Coffee	143,793	129,515	10,600	11,098	10,240	11,403	10,958	10,682	11,805	12,377	11,955	11,667	12,269	11,730	9,164

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA—CONTINUED

Type of Activity	Annual		1980				1981								
	1979	1980	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
TRADE—CONTINUED															
Retail sales, SMSAs and counties—continued															
Counties—continued															
Colbert	252,738	255,653	22,359	23,889	21,328	22,654	21,853	21,060	24,727	23,923	23,831	24,910	25,364	24,612	19,834
Conecuh	36,627	[illegible]974	2,706	3,205	2,901	3,187	2,729	2,827	3,318	3,597	3,285	3,301	3,549	2,937	2,545
Coosa	16,523	20,867	1,643	1,767	1,661	1,849	1,647	1,638	1,780	1,818	1,886	2,045	1,983	1,815	1,571
Covington	133,115	131,395	10,164	11,076	9,974	11,720	9,715	9,654	12,606	12,898	12,119	12,041	11,554	10,887	9,314
Crenshaw	33,322	33,861	2,694	3,107	2,335	2,735	2,458	2,227	3,179	3,169	3,299	3,174	3,055	2,779	2,140
Cullman	251,282	246,149	19,878	21,612	19,782	20,919	19,342	18,375	21,992	21,837	22,278	21,953	21,984	21,981	16,029
Dale	83,481	89,662	7,015	7,793	7,413	8,188	7,250	6,693	7,778	8,212	8,145	7,948	7,745	7,751	5,383
Dallas	209,925	206,770	15,870	17,610	16,394	19,879	16,286	15,857	18,027	19,733	18,996	18,408	17,211	17,214	13,076
DeKalb	156,923	160,548	13,256	14,921	12,748	14,186	13,079	12,046	14,229	14,326	14,418	14,700	14,950	14,629	10,755
Elmore	84,600	83,151	6,938	7,013	6,566	7,175	6,501	6,286	7,337	7,900	8,087	7,863	7,595	7,428	4,914
Escambia	148,618	153,036	12,528	14,330	12,460	13,132	10,516	10,580	12,130	12,579	12,096	12,189	12,835	11,829	7,832
Etowah	402,411	404,302	33,508	37,585	33,254	38,457	34,611	31,694	38,415	38,879	37,698	38,731	38,129	35,980	30,322
Fayette	97,935	98,492	9,778	7,701	7,712	8,344	6,726	5,782	7,365	7,589	8,103	8,138	6,853	7,440	5,361
Franklin	89,189	87,850	6,928	7,849	7,168	7,814	6,555	6,531	7,644	8,531	8,751	8,227	7,921	7,261	4,271
Geneva	107,966	114,284	9,063	10,184	10,241	11,211	10,291	9,482	10,555	11,102	11,908	11,607	11,572	11,431	5,040
Greene	20,009	21,441	1,598	1,947	1,672	2,202	1,721	1,666	1,907	2,137	2,060	2,063	1,883	1,815	1,244
Hale	33,177	35,156	2,700	3,248	2,817	2,887	2,661	2,704	2,965	3,258	3,132	3,427	3,026	2,950	2,201
Henry	45,671	40,975	3,300	3,510	3,203	3,551	3,418	3,189	4,044	3,913	4,225	3,957	3,713	3,822	2,230
Houston	431,238	423,855	33,641	36,313	34,249	40,849	34,053	32,793	37,016	40,058	37,989	38,760	39,446	38,506	30,456
Jackson	157,213	151,174	11,408	13,816	12,088	13,000	11,574	11,095	14,064	13,927	13,979	13,265	12,752	12,717	10,121
Jefferson	4,471,908	4,631,221	366,919	404,108	379,411	462,106	357,864	354,038	400,666	421,184	398,744	414,345	423,025	417,220	339,718
Lamar	33,449	34,926	2,839	3,286	2,958	3,235	2,809	2,623	2,981	3,508	3,434	3,597	3,043	2,924	2,236
Lauderdale	252,227	262,553	20,696	23,225	23,087	29,718	20,156	19,380	22,543	23,060	23,107	22,510	22,795	23,157	15,557
Lawrence	58,502	60,129	4,815	5,357	5,054	5,903	4,537	4,347	5,177	5,646	5,830	5,799	5,091	5,222	3,434
Lee	269,096	298,185	26,252	26,447	25,294	27,850	24,989	23,781	27,834	27,142	26,012	25,917	25,540	24,313	24,056
Limestone	138,508	141,315	11,354	12,357	11,543	13,155	11,216	10,712	12,954	13,061	13,138	13,035	13,171	13,028	6,435
Lowndes	23,568	21,306	1,625	1,721	1,772	2,257	1,842	1,785	1,846	1,900	1,949	1,708	1,828	1,873	1,472
Macon	42,851	43,443	4,034	3,827	3,387	3,674	4,055	3,214	3,645	3,870	3,731	4,051	3,676	3,899	2,564
Madison	746,029	777,528	63,349	69,767	63,692	73,579	63,411	62,044	70,421	70,774	71,672	74,026	72,838	70,044	52,246
Marengo	78,397	83,158	6,517	7,974	6,877	7,357	6,840	6,573	7,339	8,034	7,165	7,632	6,658	6,656	4,756
Marion	70,818	67,727	5,421	6,069	5,373	6,367	5,306	5,520	5,697	5,632	5,749	5,923	5,929	5,773	4,220
Marshall	287,973	270,622	20,781	25,068	22,179	23,637	21,474	20,176	23,736	24,021	23,733	23,924	23,632	22,608	17,245
Mobile	1,592,926	1,778,918	140,257	152,797	147,603	168,963	145,370	141,173	151,524	159,192	154,233	161,747	159,674	171,788	119,705
Monroe	99,211	85,749	6,198	8,282	7,386	7,954	6,917	6,513	8,026	8,616	8,112	7,470	7,613	8,004	6,611
Montgomery	983,874	989,020	78,266	88,758	83,223	94,896	77,552	78,276	87,893	88,489	83,767	86,903	85,396	85,171	67,864
Morgan	436,814	455,078	35,881	39,399	35,779	40,351	37,749	35,123	49,141	49,213	43,013	38,820	38,664	38,727	29,102
Perry	30,795	29,666	2,690	2,544	2,247	2,684	2,250	2,454	2,733	2,622	2,876	2,801	2,174	2,381	1,582
Pickens	50,941	53,477	4,145	4,960	4,331	4,995	4,133	4,193	4,785	5,368	5,395	4,964	4,661	4,537	3,386
Pike	92,065	86,718	6,897	7,668	6,762	7,271	7,157	6,340	7,968	8,872	8,342	7,842	7,526	7,409	5,531
Randolph	51,372	52,463	4,379	4,836	4,386	5,359	4,992	4,339	4,888	4,688	4,566	4,471	4,152	4,276	3,250
Russell	85,842	87,295	6,644	7,386	7,063	7,694	6,708	6,878	8,185	8,202	8,328	8,014	8,221	7,417	5,009
Shelby	108,224	101,115	21,150	22,700	19,538	21,820	20,226	19,701	22,810	23,671	23,220	22,295	22,623	21,112	16,539
St. Clair	246,563	248,484	7,983	8,634	7,443	8,232	7,830	8,074	9,243	9,683	9,852	8,851	9,612	9,207	6,348
Sumter	33,598	34,909	2,619	3,207	2,835	3,312	2,827	2,569	2,918	3,080	2,969	2,854	2,885	2,760	2,231
Talladega	200,785	214,485	17,151	18,449	18,655	20,177	18,057	16,893	19,480	19,687	19,752	20,169	19,048	18,625	14,304
Tallapoosa	119,163	129,542	10,179	10,605	9,981	11,610	9,910	9,281	11,280	11,681	10,821	11,091	10,974	10,657	6,800
Tuscaloosa	503,140	521,711	43,578	49,323	45,723	50,979	44,054	42,471	45,249	46,948	47,134	46,513	47,263	46,501	36,211
Walker	241,084	247,157	19,664	22,035	20,212	22,470	21,086	20,397	22,027	19,655	19,091	21,414	23,770	23,889	14,606
Washington	27,586	32,019	2,631	2,785	2,473	2,818	2,565	2,341	2,765	3,034	2,771	2,610	2,845	2,640	1,053
Wilcox	31,658	31,993	2,427	2,541	2,654	2,918	2,720	2,458	2,821	2,775	2,906	2,998	2,667	2,809	2,199
Winston	60,778	59,879	5,047	5,550	5,118	5,541	4,998	4,819	5,664	5,135	5,846	5,746	5,572	5,262	3,986
Statewide[1]	2,955,824	3,327,986	243,517	249,923	278,165	355,072	250,989	266,562	277,497	280,115	276,778	298,468	295,376	305,191	266,566
BUILDING ACTIVITY															
Alabama total															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	1,063,046	957,027	98,087	97,855	64,855	66,567	62,088	82,202	81,165	94,413	81,227	70,348	72,383	63,464	74,818
Residential	438,765	392,780	55,260	44,714	36,552	30,842	21,036	33,311	30,678	37,061	29,291	25,423	19,274	21,864	35,442
Nonresidential	447,162	300,326	22,581	22,164	14,093	19,014	25,164	27,233	31,248	35,810	12,252	27,343	35,234	18,055	15,460
In selected cities															
Anniston															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	15,714	9,763	1,317	417	826	361	663	831	794	734	832	758	475	756	812
Residential	5,316	3,426	125	188	445	240	422	352	224	242	311	452	186	223	265
Nonresidential	9,038	3,050	322	22	189	.....	.....	232	306	175	196	.....	105	214	210
Birmingham															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	133,537	148,531	14,874	18,783	9,851	6,914	8,364	21,374	10,828	24,878	26,446	8,684	10,140	12,491	9,398
Residential	39,187	26,752	6,399	2,422	5,077	1,985	3,088	3,297	2,805	3,182	4,184	2,210	976	4,688	5,513
Nonresidential	26,260	31,260	2,102	1,319	800	1,113	.....	6,630	2,011	14,514	852	1,746	3,960	2,003	418
Decatur															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	48,728	48,102	6,467	4,358	3,338	2,095	3,735	1,876	372	4,489	2,099	952	921	839	745
Residential	13,588	14,641	2,011	1,339	1,118	1,228	254	1,041	200	1,397	436	629	500	442	447
Nonresidential	33,606	31,498	4,271	2,827	2,074	746	3,384	715	96	2,901	1,486	194	303	286	182
Dothan															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	28,431	21,866	1,996	1,929	622	2,135	751	2,261	1,132	2,030	925	2,157	1,486	2,738	2,237
Residential	11,655	8,331	1,466	644	341	602	428	666	400	923	341	251	571	994	109
Nonresidential	13,448	8,207	208	656	14	723	20	1,066	66	130	5	700	106	876	806
Gadsden															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	13,488	9,364	1,094	2,083	720	549	348	713	403	1,391	292	709	486	1,185	492
Residential	5,261	3,472	408	1,572	70	152	85	176	54	80	82	169	160	46	120
Nonresidential	5,309	2,693	309	208	427	6	88	103	31	7	13	152	32	5	47
Huntsville															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	52,811	56,107	3,681	3,385	3,545	3,595	5,667	1,823	10,778	4,885	2,709	6,396	3,124	4,170	5,206
Residential	15,993	13,806	1,594	1,314	1,084	955	412	474	1,434	1,236	660	779	810	2,969	651
Nonresidential	30,252	29,938	1,249	568	1,516	1,978	4,428	192	7,929	2,881	663	4,713	505	535	3,531
Mobile															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	85,472	133,145	10,460	4,553	6,888	14,542	8,610	10,190	8,232	5,306	5,005	7,328	17,668	6,142	11,076
Residential	24,430	30,719	6,599	1,186	3,548	7,323	2,010	6,391	5,333	970	336	1,537	698	624	505
Nonresidential	36,847	69,540	2,558	1,775	2,097	5,807	5,481	1,462	818	2,349	2,967	3,240	15,685	4,360	2,096

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA—CONTINUED

Type of Activity	Annual		1980				1981								
	1979	1980	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
BUILDING ACTIVITY —CONTINUED															
Montgomery															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	84,898	80,353	9,694	9,121	2,919	6,835	3,984	3,542	4,209	8,481	2,893	3,440	5,529	3,338	2,556
Residential	45,335	38,058	5,007	3,353	1,547	2,225	1,247	1,140	2,109	4,462	744	850	1,123	699	627
Nonresidential	29,442	15,696	1,678	1,059	431	827	1,324	1,454	264	2,114	211	1,632	2,750	1,350	344
Quad-Cities[13]															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	25,180	35,276	2,593	1,830	3,706	1,575	1,382	6,945	2,253	889	1,089	4,895	1,670	2,297	1,303
Residential	15,725	18,735	1,911	1,344	2,247	302	480	2,315	1,394	598	686	3,767	906	605	292
Nonresidential	5,842	13,202	268	70	1,152	1,080	.....	4,506	644	23	172	751	292	921	213
Selma															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	7,041	7,688	1,362	462	670	390	250	232	264	571	218	301	601	139	307
Residential	3,368	3,869	1,117	158	266	162	138	30	55	177	31	128	64	.....	199
Nonresidential	1,864	915	124	16	317	.....	3	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	436	.....	.....
Tuscaloosa															
Building permits *($1,000)*															
Total	32,021	27,636	1,990	5,170	1,310	3,309	2,649	2,625	1,847	1,504	1,305	1,256	618	2,874	635
Residential	12,622	11,514	803	4,443	636	427	388	740	522	921	704	362	281	182	312
Nonresidential	15,913	10,356	372	416	304	1,351	1,863	1,588	1,022	233	404	665	114	.....	48

NOTE: A complete listing of data sources is available in the October 1979 issue of *Alabama Business*. Throughout this table, details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. For cement and crude oil, individual months may not add to annual totals due to late revisions in annual data. r Revised. † Coke production reported quarterly after December 1980.

[1]Estimated total for calendar month based on adjustment of weekly data. [2]Alabama has more than 90% of total capacity in the four-state area. [3]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of F. W. Dodge Div., McGraw-Hill Information Co. [4]End-of-month balance.

[5]Beginning January 1978, the Consumer Price Index consists of All "Urban Consumers." Prior to that date, it included only "Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers." Historical data will not be available due to the change in coverage. No "Energy" data are available prior to 1978, and "Housing" data prior to January 1978 are not comparable to the new "Housing" series due to a change in definition.

[6]These data were previously presented as the "Wholesale Price Index." The new title more accurately reflects the coverage of the data.

[7]Civilian labor force, unemployment, and total employment are adjusted by place of residence, and total nonagricultural employment and its components are by place of work. Annual data are monthly averages. Data for the latest month are preliminary and will be revised in the following issue. All 1980 data are adjusted to a March 1980 benchmark; all 1979 data are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark.

[8]Includes both inbound and outbound shipments by water moving through private facilities as well as through the Alabama State Docks; excludes tonnage for military installations.

[9]Excludes sales to federal government. [10]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of R. L. Polk and Company.

[11]Retails sales data represent sales at retail as reported to the Alabama Department of Revenue under the definition of the Alabama Sales Tax Law. Total sales figures include sales at retail by wholesalers and other nonretail firms as well as retail concerns. Sales at retail thus defined should not be confused with all sales (including nonretail sales) by retail concerns as reported in the *Census of Retail Trade*. **Monthly sales figures are preliminary and subject to revision on a continuing basis. Sales figure for the two latest months are normally low because they do not yet include data from late reporters. Retail sales historical data prior to 1977 are not available for the new series. The "Statewide" category in the "County" section provides sales figures which are not attributable to individual counties; it does not represent a state total.**

[12]Private construction only. May be partially estimated by the Bureau of the Census; the sum of monthly figures may not equal annual total. "Total" construction includes additions and alternations, therefore, is not a sum of residential and nonresidential. [13]Quad-Cities consists of Florence, Muscle Shoals, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia.

Business Hall of Fame Inducts Four

James McDonald Comer (1877-1963), 89-year-old Birmingham businessman Arthur George Gaston, Robert Jemison Jr. (1802-1871), and Isidor Weil (1856-1946) were recently inducted into the Alabama Business Hall of Fame.

Michael MacDowell, president and chief executive officer of the Joint Council on Economic Education based in New York City, was the keynote speaker at ceremonies held at The University of Alabama.

Gaston, the only living 1981 inductee, accepted the honor from Dr. H. H. Mitchell, dean of the University's College of Commerce and Business Administration, saying, "This is an example of what America is all about. There is no place in the world where a black boy from Marengo County could achieve an honor such as this. The free enterprise system is great."

Gaston overcame poverty, prejudice and a limited education to become a leading citizen of the state with corporate holdings in excess of $35 million. Mitchell cited Gaston's work with more than 25 state, regional and national civic organizations including the A. G. Gaston Boy's Club. Gaston founded several businesses that serve the black community including a radio station, an insurance company and a savings and loan association.

James McDonald Comer Jr. accepted the honor on behalf of his father who helped develop Avondale Mills of Birmingham into one of the largest textile chains in the country. Mitchell noted James McDonald Comer Sr.'s work in employee-management relations. "In 1938, he began one of the nation's first profit-sharing plans," Mitchell said. "He worked to help strengthen child labor laws. He made houses available at low prices to his employees, started Boy Scout troops for their children and started an employees' band."

Mrs. Mary Kate Jemison Cochrane accepted the honor on behalf of her father. Robert Jemison Jr. was a member of the state House of Representatives from 1837-1850 and a state senator from 1851-1863. Mitchell cited Jemison's work in helping establish a state hospital for the insane, helping the state solve its financial problems in the mid-1800s and helping rebuild the University of Alabama after the Civil War.

Leonel Weil of Montgomery accepted the honor for his late father, Isidor Weil, an international cotton buyer and exporter, civic leader and patriarch. The family business Weil established now deals in cotton in 24 nations, Leonel Weil said.

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The Economy in Perspective

Focus on Dallas County

We occasionally use this space to call attention to the economic achievements and problems of particular counties, cities or regions in Alabama. It is hoped that giving special attention to particular local economies will help our readers understand the diversity of economic activity and performance within Alabama. This month we will focus attention on recent economic trends in Dallas County and examine how the Dallas County economy compares to the rest of the state.

Dallas County is located in west central Alabama. The Alabama River provides a major navigable waterway through the heart of the county. The location of Dallas County astride the Alabama River has been important in shaping the economic development of the county in the past. In the nineteenth century, access to water transportation made Dallas County a major producing area for the cotton-based agricultural economy. Located on the river, the county seat, Selma, became an important trading center very early in the history of the state.

In recent years economic trends have focused on the development of manufacturing in Dallas County, although agriculture remains important. In the context of the area's emerging industrial economy, the location of Dallas County on a major waterway remains an important factor influencing local development.

According to the 1980 census, the population of Dallas County is 53,981, making it the nineteenth largest of the sixty-seven Alabama counties. The Dallas County population is 1.4 percent of the total Alabama population. Dallas County is a population center for its area, having a population larger than that of any adjoining county. Selma is the largest municipality in the county. The population of Selma is 26,684, according to the 1980 census, making it the fifteenth largest city in the state.

In 1980 the average labor force in Dallas County numbered 21,635. The unemployment rate for 1980 was 10.9 percent, comparable to a statewide average unemployment rate of 8.8 percent. So far this year, Dallas County unemployment has averaged 11.9 percent, about two points above the statewide figure. The high unemployment in Dallas County is partly attributable to the current depression in construction activity nationwide. High interest rates associated with restrictive federal economic policies have brought construction activity almost to a standstill throughout the United States. Housing construction has been most severely affected. Dallas County has been hurt economically in two ways. Actual construction within the county has slowed and a number of local manufacturing industries which sell to the housing construction industry (e.g., wood products) have been forced to cut back operations and lay off workers.

In 1979, the most recent year for which data is available, the total personal income received in Dallas County was $306.3 million. This amount was a nominal increase of 11.5 percent over 1978 total personal income. On a per capita basis, Dallas County personal income was $5,974 in 1979, comparable to $6,971 per capita personal income average for all of Alabama and an $8,757 per capita personal income average for the United States.

In 1979, 23 percent of total personal income received in the county was derived from manufacturing. This was the largest single source of personal income. Farming industry accounted for 4.2 percent of Dallas County personal income, and construction was the source of 3.2 percent of personal income.

Retail trade sector employment generated 8.2 percent of Dallas County personal income in 1979. The services sector generated 13.0 percent of personal income. The importance of the retail trade and service industries in Dallas County reflects the fact that Selma is a trading center for several surrounding counties.

Transfer payments accounted for 20.4 percent of total personal income received in Dallas County in 1979. Transfer payments include social security, private pensions, grants and welfare payments.

In 1980 retail sales in Dallas County totaled $206.8 million, down from $209.9 million in 1979. The fall in retail sales is connected with the higher-than-average unemployment in the county. On a per capita basis for 1980, Dallas County retail sales were $3,830, compared to a statewide per capita retail sales figure of $5,062.

The current economic health of Dallas County is not good. The county suffers from high unemployment, lagging retail sales and below average per capita income. To an extent the economic troubles of Dallas County can be traced to the national trends of high interest rates and economic recession. The county is also still recovering from the closing of a large military base in the late 1970s. However, the severity of the recession in Dallas County is also attributable to the fact that the types of industry developed are especially sensitive to high interest rates and national economic fluctuations. If the county develops a more diverse economic base, its economy will be less affected by national economic shocks. The same can be said for many other Alabama counties.

—Ronald Bird

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